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1918

WEBER'S GUIDE

1918

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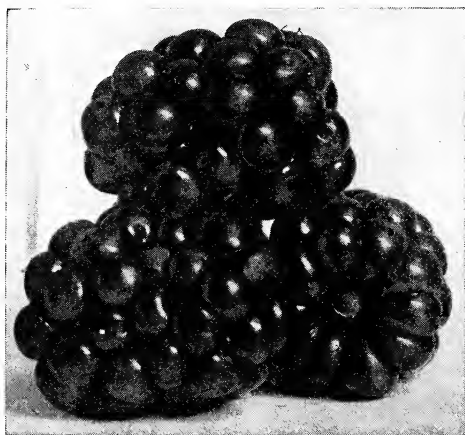
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U.S. Department of Agriculture



H. J. WEBER & SONS NURSERY CO.

NURSERY, MISSOURI



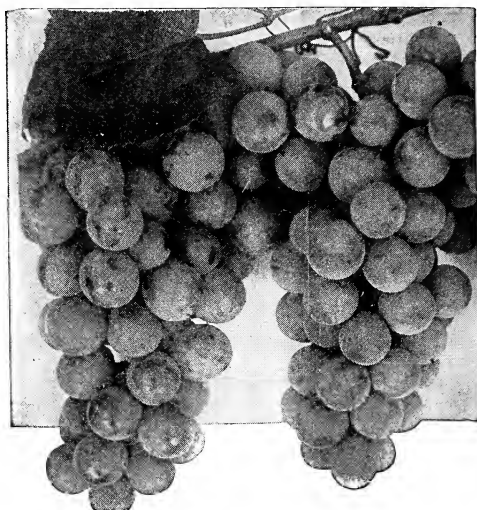
Special Blackberry Offer

5 Ey. Harvest 5 Eldorado
5 Blowers 5 Messereau
20 root cutting plants, 1 year old

\$1.00

Postage Paid

VALUE \$1.55



Special Grape Offer

2 Moore 2 Worden
2½ Concord 2 Brighton
 2 Niagara
10 2-year-old No. 1 plants

\$1.25

Postage Paid

VALUE \$1.64



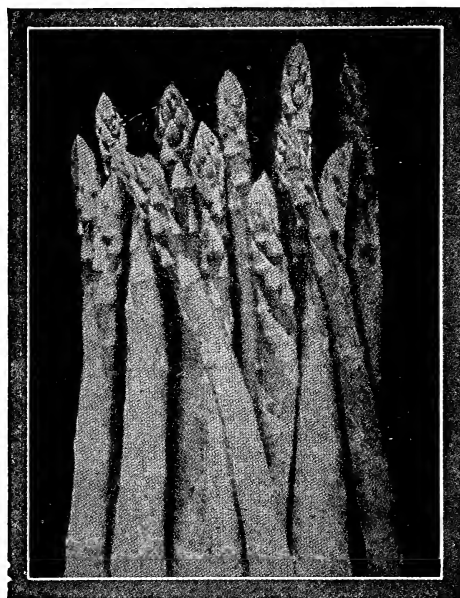
Special Raspberry Offer

5 Cuthbert Red
5 St. Regis Red
10 Cumberland Black
20 1-year plants

\$1.00

Postage Paid

VALUE \$1.35



Special Asparagus Offer

12 Palmetto
12 Columbian
12 Conovers
36 2-year No. 1
Postage Paid

95c

VALUE \$1.32



There is a place in every yard for roses. Their beauty is admired by all

Introductory

We take pleasure in presenting you with a copy of our Fifty-first Annual Catalogue, entitled "WEBER'S GUIDE" for 1918.

First of all, we want to thank each and every one of you who have favored us with your orders in the past years, we appreciate same and hope that our friendly relations may continue.

Since issuing our last catalogue many things of moment have happened. Our country has been drawn into the European War, and in consequence it is essential that we produce as much as possible for the support of our armies and navies, as well as those in training and for those at home with as much surplus as possible for those countries that are fighting with us.

Fruit, either fresh or in prepared form, is essential in maintaining the health of our people and we should produce more of it than we now do.

We urge every property owner to look well to the health of any fruit-bearing trees or plants that he may have, see whether they need spraying against insect pests. We will be glad to send you literature on the subject upon request.

The planting of fruit in all its branches has not kept pace with the increase in population, and in consequence we are now confronted with an extreme shortage. All you need do is to refer to the prices that have been obtained the past summer for fruit of all kinds and you will see that the man that took care of his trees has reaped the reward that he is entitled to.

It is not necessary to stop growing farm crops because you are planting a new orchard; you can grow almost any kind of crops among your young planted trees for at least 3 years and it will be much better for your trees if they receive such extra cultivation. The only crops we do not advocate for young orchards are Wheat, Oats and Timothy.

Prices of Nursery Stock have not advanced in proportion to other lines. Nurserymen have been compelled to increase wages all along the line; Twines, Burlap, Labels, Lumber, Paper, Tags, Moss, Excelsior, Insurance, Duties, etc., have all increased from 50 to 300 per cent, and it is only a question of time when we will be compelled to raise our prices very materially to meet these additional expenses.

In making up our prices for the year 1918 we have endeavored to hold same down as low as possible and will supply stock at these prices as long as our present stock warrants. We reserve, however, the right to change these prices any time during the year 1918 that conditions may demand without further notice.

Upon receipt of this catalogue we suggest that you at once make up your list of wants for spring 1918 planting, send same to us so that such stock can be reserved for you; or if we are short any items or there has been a change in price we can advise you. Do not wait until the last minute and expect to get immediate service.

Our facilities are the best of any nursery near St. Louis; we have a large frost-proof concrete storage house, 80x120 feet, 14 feet high, also storage cellar for bulbous stock. All packing and filling of orders is personally superintended by members of the firm in the best possible manner; no distance too great for our mode of packing. For spring shipments we carry a complete line of stock in our storage houses and can make shipments at any time during the winter and up to May 1st, and later according to weather conditions. In the fall we begin shipping about October 15th. All orders are packed under cover, avoiding exposure to sun, wind, frost, etc.

We extend a cordial invitation to you to visit our Nurseries. We would, however, respectfully ask all those who can possibly do so to come during week days. Our office will be open to take orders on Sunday mornings during the months of October and November, March, April and May, to accommodate customers who cannot come on week days. Parties desiring to call for stock on Sunday must place their orders during the week, either by phone or letter, and we will pack them on Saturday. We have no order fillers on duty on Sunday.

Soliciting your correspondence, inquiries and favors, we are,

Yours truly,

H. J. WEBER & SONS NURSERY CO., INC.

LOCATION—Nurseries and office located on Gravois Road, one and one-quarter mile west of the St. Louis city limits. Nine miles southwest of the St. Louis Court House, and one and one-half miles west of the terminus of the Cherokee Street Car Line. We are one-half mile east of Gravois Station on the St. Louis, Cape Girardeau & Memphis branch of the Frisco R. R. We now have an Auto Bus Line leaving end of Cherokee car line every two hours, passing by our office. Phone us for time of leaving.

Before Making Up Your Order Please Read Carefully

Terms, Conditions and General Remarks

Clause 1—**Terms** invariably cash.

Clause 2—**Remit by Postoffice or Express Money Order on St. Louis, Mo.; Registered Mail to Nursery, Mo., or by Draft.** Please do not send private checks unless drawn on some St. Louis Bank. Address all correspondence to **H. J. Weber & Sons Nursery Company, Nursery, Mo.**

C. O. D. Orders must be accompanied by one-half the amount in cash.

Clause 3—**Quotations.** Prices quoted in this catalogue are for the quantities specified, 1, 2, or 3 trees or plants of a kind are to be figured at the single price, 4 or more plants of a kind are to be figured at the 10 price, 40 trees of a kind at the 100 price. Example: 1 Oldenburg, 2 Wealthy, 3 Grimes, 2 Wine Sap, 2 York Imperial Apple are to be figured at the single price. If you take 4 trees of each variety mentioned above you are entitled to the 10 price. If you take 40 Apple or more, not less than 5 trees of a variety, you will be entitled to the 100 price and so on throughout the catalogue. Thousand prices will be quoted on application, where list of varieties accompanies the request. All orders are booked with the understanding that same shall be void, should injury befall the stock from drouth, fire, hail, frost or other causes beyond our control.

Clause 4—**Guarantee.** We exercise the greatest care to have every tree and plant true to name, and are ready upon proper proof, to replace anything sent out by us that may prove untrue to label, free of charge, or refund the money paid for same. It is understood between the purchaser and ourselves that we are not to be held liable for any greater sum than that paid us for said trees and plants that prove untrue.

Clause 5—**Free Packing.** We pack free all orders sold at catalogue prices, in the best possible manner, in bales or boxes with moss or excelsior.

Clause 6—**No Cartage** to freight depots, express offices or wharfs in St. Louis.

Clause 7—**City of St. Louis and Suburban Deliveries.** Our delivery wagons will make trips to the various sections of St. Louis and suburban points during the seasons. Orders to go this way must be left entirely to us as to the time of delivery. We combine a number of orders for one section in making these deliveries.

Clause 8—**Special Deliveries.** Parties desiring delivery on a certain day must order "**Express Shipment**" of their order and must pay **Express charges.** Order must be plainly marked "**Special Delivery,**" and must give date on which delivery is to be made.

Clause 9—**Railroad Facilities.** We have the St. Louis and Memphis R. R. branch of the Frisco System within one-half mile of the office. Our station is Gravois, Mo. Wells Fargo Express and car-load shipments are loaded here. This with the St. Louis facilities enables us to make prompt shipments on direct lines.

Clause 10—**Early Orders.** Customers should send in orders as early as possible; do not wait until the last minute and then expect to get immediate delivery. Wishing to serve our patrons in the best possible manner is the reason we ask for early orders.

Clause 11—**Directions.** Observe carefully that your **Name, Postoffice, County and State** are plainly written on your order; also, state whether to be sent by freight or express, and by what route. If no directions be given, we will use our best judgment. Use order sheet enclosed.

Clause 12—**Errors.** Any errors that may occur in filling orders must be reported within five days after receipt of goods. We will immediately correct same. Complaints entered after the above stated time will not be entertained.

Clause 13—**Losses.** All stock will be sent out in good condition. We do not guarantee stock to live, nor do we make up any losses whatever due to climatic effects, or after culture on the part of the purchaser. Immediately upon receipt of stock, open the package and ascertain the condition of same; check up the varieties and compare with your order and report to us at once any complaints that are to be made, if any. If package has become frosted or dry en route, treat as per instructions given under "**Directions for Transplanting and Care of Trees, Shrubs, etc.**"

Clause 14—**Replanting.** We do not replace stock that may die at the price quoted in this list. Our responsibility ceases upon the delivery of stock in good condition. Complaints, if any, must be made within five days after delivery, when we will at once rectify or allow deductions. We will not permit any deductions from invoices unless the above conditions have been complied with.

Clause 15—**Insurance.** A great many people want the nurseryman to stand all the losses, whether due to climatic conditions, planting, after care, etc. For such customers we have decided to offer an insurance proposition, as follows: If the purchaser desires insurance on stock purchased, we will insure the growth of such stock as we may deliver (excepting injury sustained by fire, cattle, horses, hogs, accidental, willful or malicious destruction and floods) until the first day of September after delivery; provided that purchaser adds twenty-five per cent (25%) to the amount of the purchase price and pays the total amount on or before the day of delivery so that proper entry can be made on our books. Purchaser is to notify us promptly on the first day of September as to the losses claimed so that we can investigate and issue proper credit; under no conditions are dead trees or plants to be removed until we have had an opportunity to investigate in case we should desire to do so.

Clause 16—**Substitution.** It is customary, should the supply of a variety become exhausted (as will occasionally occur in all establishments), to substitute in its place a similar sort, if there is such. Should it be desired for us not to do this, please state on your order, "**No Substitution.**"

Clause 17—**Selections.** Persons not acquainted with the different varieties can leave the selection to us, in which case we will select as if planting for ourselves.

Clause 18—**Transportation.** Every care is taken to secure safe and prompt transportation. The forwarders alone must be held responsible for loss or delay in transit.

Clause 19—**Inspection.** Our nurseries are annually inspected by the State Entomologist, and have been found free of San Jose Scale and other dangerous insects and diseases. A copy of certificate of inspection will be attached to every package that leaves our establishment.

Clause 20—**Fumigation.** Having built our own "Fumigatorium," we will fumigate with "Hydrocyanic Acid Gas," all stock sent to states where same is required by law. Should any of our customers request us to fumigate their stock we will be pleased to do so free of extra charge. We are not to be held liable on account of damage to stock by fumigation.

Clause 21—**Notice.** The prices in this list abrogate previous quotations and are made on stock to be strictly first class in the grades named. Please do not compare our prices with firms quoting on mailing size trees and plants only.

General Directions for Transplanting Trees or Shrubs

Preparation of the Soil.—For fruit trees the soil should be dry, either natural or made so by thorough drainage, as they will not live or thrive on a soil constantly saturated with stagnant moisture. The soil should be well prepared by plowing at least twice beforehand, using a subsoil plow after the common one at the second plowing. On new fresh land, manuring will be unnecessary, but on lands exhausted by cropping, fertilizers must be applied, either by turning in heavy crops of clover, or well decomposed manure or compost. To insure a good growth of fruit trees, lands should be in as good condition as for a crop of wheat, corn or potatoes.

Preparation of the Trees Before Planting.—This is one of the most important operations to be performed, and one in which the most fatal errors are liable to be committed. The object of pruning is two-fold: First, to secure a head properly shaped and sufficiently open to the sun and air for the successful ripening of the fruit. Second, to prepare the natural balance between the roots and branches of the trees, that a healthy growth may be secured.

When young trees are removed from the nursery, roots are often broken or bruised, as will be the case however careful the digging, packing and transportation may be performed, and it becomes necessary that the balance should be preserved by a proper and judicious pruning. This pruning should be adapted to the size and condition of the tree, and at the same time the form should not be forgotten. It should be so close as to enable the roots to supply the demand for sap from the remaining branches, and at the same time, no growth already secured should be wasted.

In both Standard and Dwarf Trees, it will be usually found a safe rule to cut back, when pruning at transplanting, one-half of the growth of the previous season. The ends of the large roots should be made smooth with a sharp knife, where they have been roughly cut with the spade in digging, always cutting from the bottom of the root with an outward cut. New roots will form, and the injured parts heal more readily with this attention.

Planting with Dynamite.—We recommend the use of dynamite to every planter of trees. It is the up-to-date way of planting all kinds of trees.

1st. It is more economical than any other method.
2nd. It costs little or any more than digging a proper sized hole with the spade.

3rd. Dynamiting the soil conserves moisture and prevents the big losses during dry seasons that are common with spade-dug holes.

4th. Trees planted with dynamite make as much growth in two years as spade-set trees will in four years.

5th. Dynamite breaks up the ground for 12 to 15 feet in diameter and 5 feet deep, kills all insects and fungous growth contained in the soil.

6th. Dynamite-set trees bear fruit one to two years sooner than spade-set trees, and live longer.

Write to the **E. I. Du Pont Nemours Powder Co.**, Wilmington, Delaware, and ask them to send you their "Instruction Book" on "**Tree Planting**" with dynamite.

Planting with Spade.—The holes should be dug large enough in the first place to receive the roots of the trees without cramping or bending them from their natural position. The tree having been properly pruned, should be held upright and the earth filled in around the roots, the finest and best soil from the surface being worked in among them, filling every space and bringing every root fully in contact with it. When the hole has been half filled, pour in a pail or two of water; let this settle well, then finish the planting by placing soil enough about the trees to raise the surface somewhat higher than elsewhere, and press the soil carefully down with the foot. Care must be taken against planting too deep; when the earth settles about the tree it should stand at the same height as when in the nursery. When set in Autumn, it is well to raise a mound of earth about the trees a foot or more in height. This will keep them from being swayed by the winds or thrown out by the frost during the winter. It should be removed in the spring. In planting Dwarf trees, the stock on which they are budded should be under ground.

Staking.—If trees are tall or in exposed situations, they should be supported by stakes to prevent injury from the action of the wind. Staking is done in the best manner by driving two strong stakes firmly in the ground, one on each side of the tree, about a foot distant from it, and fastening the tree between them with bands of straw or other soft material, so that it may be kept in an upright position without chaffing until the roots obtain a firm hold upon the soil.

Mulching.—This is properly done by placing a layer of coarse manure or litter from three to six inches deep about the tree, extending one to two feet further in each direction than the

roots. This keeps the ground moist and of equal temperature, rendering watering unnecessary, and is in all respects preferable to it. Trees properly mulched are more certain to live and make much greater growth than those which are not so treated.

Cultivation After Planting.—Here is the grand opportunity for the success of the skillful fruit-grower. It is not enough for him that his trees are of the choicest sorts, selected with regard to the climate and adaptation to the uses for which they are designed; that they are properly pruned and planted in dry, mellow soil, thoroughly enriched and prepared for their reception; protected from the winds by properly staking, and that they are in perfect shape and thriftiness. He knows very well that all this may be properly and well done, at great expense, and without further care be followed by an entire failure, so he watches their growth and defends them from their enemies that the cankerworm and caterpillar do not find safe lodgment among the branches; or the borer cut about them or the cattle obtain access to them by neglected gates or fence, and break down the branches. He is well repaid, for they thrive and grow rapidly; the shoots are vigorous; the bark clean and smooth, and soon a most abundant crop of superior fruit testifies to his wisdom and care. His neighbor, perhaps with better soil and equal care and experience in planting, having at the outset neglected these apparently trivial but really important matters, sees, instead of thrifty trees loaded with luscious fruit, the wreck of his hope in a few mossy, scraggy, misshapen specimens of what he considers his ill-fortune, and hastens to remove. He, too, is justly rewarded for his neglect, as is his more prosperous neighbor for care.

Those who are obliged to plant trees in a field of grain or grass should see that all such are carefully mulched with rough manure, and that the ground is kept loose and moist about the trees. A hoed crop is greatly preferable in such plantation for the first five years. After a growth for this time, standard apple, pear, cherry and plum trees will grow and produce fairly in turf. The dwarf trees and peaches should be well mulched every year with loose manure and the ground thoroughly cultivated. They will amply repay for this attention in the increased quantity and improved quality of the fruit.

Pruning.—Pruning after the first year should be varied according to the purposes of the planter and the variety of the tree. It should be trimmed as early as possible up to the height it is intended the future head should be, and the cutting off of large limbs may not in the future be necessary. The removal of large branches should be avoided in all cases whenever it is possible to do so, as decay is liable to commence at the point of separation and extend into the trunk; whenever it is done the wound should be carefully pared smooth and a coating of paint or grafting was applied to protect it from the action of the weather. After the removal of lower branches until the head has reached the desired height, the only pruning needed is to remove such branches as are crossing and interfering with each other; and keep the heads in a symmetrical shape and well open to the sun and air. Trees should receive proper shape by judicious pruning and attention early in the spring of each year, while they are young, and very little pruning will be necessary afterward. When trees are to be pruned and trained for specific purposes and in a special manner, the orchardist will find full directions in the standard works on horticulture which may be read with great benefit and followed with success, but are beyond the scope of an ordinary catalog.

Grape Vines require a dry, mellow, well-drained soil, deeply worked and well enriched, with a warm, sunny exposure. In planting, give the roots plenty of room and settle soil firmly about them. A strong vine may be allowed to grow the first season without pruning. In November or December following, the growth should be cut back to three or four buds; the next season, allow but two buds to grow, which should make canes seven to ten feet long and be cut back to four or five feet the following winter, ready for fastening to the trellis. For the subsequent pruning of vines as well as trees, planters would do well to consult some practical work on the subject.

Berries should have a strong soil and be kept under constant cultivation. Mulching is of special value. Raspberries and Blackberries should have old wood cut out each year, and new canes pinched off when three feet high. Strawberries should be mulched late in the fall; uncover the crown early in spring; remove mulch after fruiting and spade in light dressing of manure.

Currants and Gooseberries need heavy mulching and pruning, so that new wood will have room to grow.

Roses should have a deep, rich, well-drained soil, and should be severely pruned every spring before the buds start, cutting back all the last growth to three or four buds, except climbing roses, which may be first allowed to partly cover the space desired. Old decayed branches should never remain. Every

GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR TRANSPLANTING TREE AND SHRUBS—Cont'd

autumn compost should be placed around the stems of the plants and spaded into the ground in the following spring.

Treatment of Trees That Have Been Frozen in the Packages, Received During Frosty Weather, or After Long Exposure. Place the package, unopened, in a cellar or some such place, cool, but free from frost, until perfectly thawed, when they can be unpacked and either planted or placed in a trench until convenient to plant. Treated thus they will not be injured by the freezing. If dried from long exposure, bury entirely under the ground, soaking well with water, or place in water from 12 to 24 hours, and prune more closely than ordinarily.

Wintering Nursery Stock Procured in the Fall

In sections where the winters are very severe, it is not advisable to set out young trees and plants in the fall, but the practice of procuring them in the fall, covering them with earth during the winter and planting them in the spring is becoming more and more popular, as experience has demonstrated its advantages. In the fall, nurserymen are not hurried in their own planting; the season for shipping them is comparatively long, and the weather not nearly so changeable as in the spring. Railways are not so much hurried, and there is much less chance for injurious delays than in the spring. It being practicable to plant trees so procured as soon as the frost is out, they become thoroughly established the first season.

Some have an impression that trees dug in the fall and trenched in over winter are worthless. This is a great mistake. Peach and some other young trees, if left standing during their first winter, are frequently killed or injured by frost, while if dug in the fall and treated as described below, they come through bright and uninjured.

To insure success, select a spot where no water will stand during the winter; have no grass near to invite mice. Dig a trench deep enough to admit one layer of roots, and sloping enough to allow the trees to lie at an angle of not more than 30 degrees with the ground.

Having placed one layer of the roots in this trench, cover them with mellow earth, extending well up on the bodies, and see

that this is firmly packed, then add another layer of trees overlapping the first until they are all heeled in. As soon as this is done, cover the tops with evergreen boughs or corn stalks that they will be thoroughly protected from winds.

A Table Showing the Number of Trees or Plants to the Acre.

<i>Distance.</i>	<i>No. of trees</i>
1 foot apart each way	43,560
2 feet apart each way	10,890
3 feet apart each way	4,840
4 feet apart each way	2,702
5 feet apart each way	1,742
6 feet apart each way	1,210
7 feet apart each way	888
8 feet apart each way	680
9 feet apart each way	537
10 feet apart each way	434
11 feet apart each way	360
12 feet apart each way	302
13 feet apart each way	257
14 feet apart each way	222
15 feet apart each way	193
16 feet apart each way	170
17 feet apart each way	150
18 feet apart each way	134
19 feet apart each way	120
20 feet apart each way	108
25 feet apart each way	69
30 feet apart each way	48

Rule.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which, divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

Distances for planting various fruits will be given under respective headings in this catalogue.

Landscaping

While we do not undertake Landscape work ourselves, we have connection with a number of competent Landscape Architects to look after this part of the work.

Our business is the growing and supplying of trees and plants of all kinds described in our catalogue for Landscape work.

If you are contemplating any Landscape work write us giving description of what is desired and we will be pleased to refer you to someone who can take care of your proposition and make estimate of cost, etc.



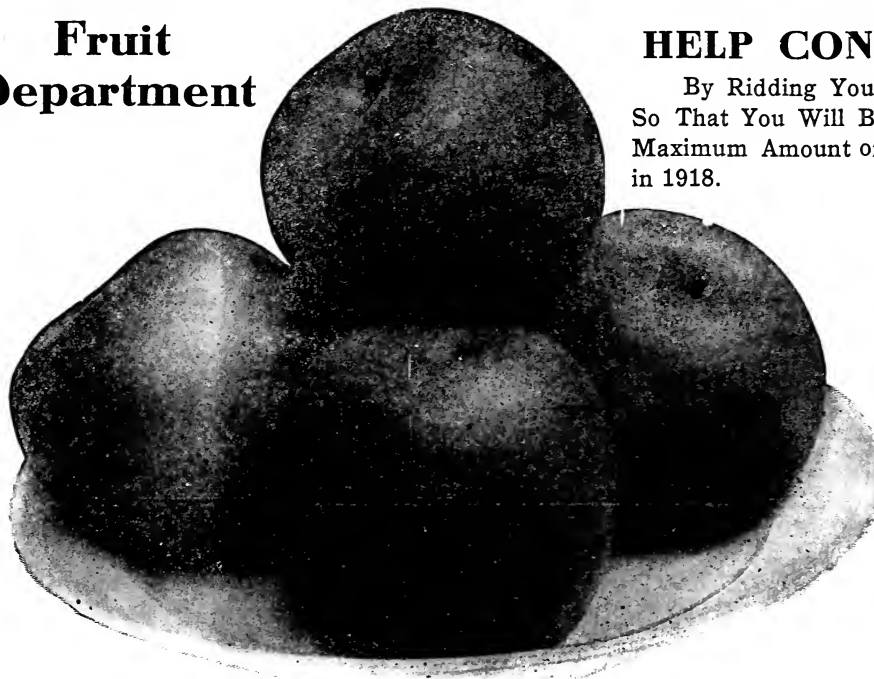
Fruit Department

HELP CONSERVATION

By Ridding Your Trees of Insect Pests
So That You Will Be Able to Produce The
Maximum Amount of Fruit From Your Trees
in 1918.

There has never been too much good fruit, but there is always an abundance of poor, improperly sprayed fruit on the market on account of neglect in proper spraying.

It is the fruit that has been properly sprayed that commands the highest prices in our American as well as our Foreign markets.



Standard Apples

The culture of the apple is one of the leading enterprises of the United States. Its period, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly through the year. By planting judiciously a constant succession can be easily obtained of this indispensable fruit for market and for family use. We believe that no one with proper soil conditions and ample land should hesitate to plant a good apple orchard at once; the population of the United States is growing by bounds and the planting of apple orchards has not kept pace, hence the high prices now being received on the market for apples. Good apples are worth as much or more today than the best California oranges, and you don't have to go to California to grow them either. All you need is proper soil conditions, a little backbone and a determination to give your trees proper attention after planting and your success is assured.

Plant standard apple trees from 30 to 40 feet apart each way, according to the nature of the soil.

At 30 feet apart it takes 48 trees per acre; 40 feet apart it takes 27 trees per acre.

Our apples are all "crown grafted or budded" on branched roots. Grown on new land and free from insect and fungous diseases. None better grown anywhere.

Prices unless otherwise specified.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-year, 5 to 6 ft. high, 11/16 and up in diameter.....	\$.40	\$3.50	\$30.00
2-year, 4 to 5 ft. high, 5/8 to 11/16 in diameter.....	.35	3.00	25.00
Selected specimen trees.....	.50		

Jonathan, Yellow Transparent and Delicious, 5c per tree higher than above quotations.

Summer or Early Varieties

Benoni—A fine eating apple, striped and splashed with red. Tree upright grower. Early bearing.

Chenango—Large, oblong, conic, slightly ribbed; striped and splashed with bright crimson on whitish yellow ground; flesh white, tender, with a mild, sub-acid flavor. September.

Early Harvest—Medium to large, flat, pale yellow; good. Tree a fair grower and bearer. July.

Fameuse (Snow Apple)—Medium to large, a handsome deep crimson, white fleshed apple of high flavor and best quality; very productive. August and September. Tree is a strong, upright grower.

Livland—One of the finest of early apples, succeeds well over a wide section. Color clear, waxy white, striped and marbled crimson and pink; flesh tender and snow-white. July.

Oldenburg (Russian)—Medium to large; striped, mostly red. Best summer cooking apple; tree hardy, early and a good bearer. July and August. Tree upright grower.

Red Astrachan—Medium size, round, dark red on yellow ground; good market sort. Flavor fair. Good for cooking. Tree upright in growth. August.

Red June—Medium size, red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; an abundant bearer. July. Tree an upright grower.

Yellow Transparent (Russian)—Skin clear white, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe; flesh white, tender, sprightly sub-acid; good early bearer. July. Tree an upright grower.

Autumn Varieties

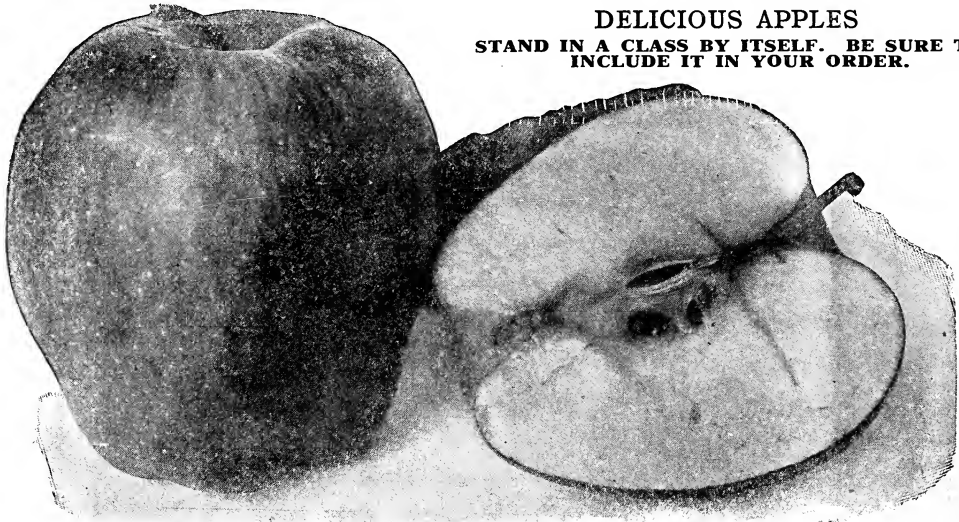
Fall Pippin—Large, beautiful yellow when fully ripe. Flesh tender, rich and of good quality. Tree hardy, vigorous and long lived. September.

King David—A beautiful apple, resembles Jonathan in color. Tree strong, vigorous grower, healthy, bears young. September.

Malden Blush—Large, flat, pale yellow; beautiful blush; mild, sub-acid, valuable for market, cooking and drying. September.

Rambo—Size medium, oblate, skin smooth, yellowish white in the shade; streaked and marbled pale yellow and red in the sun, and speckled with large, rough dots; very tender, rich, juicy, mild, sub-acid. Very good. Tree vigorous. Tender in some localities. September.

Wealthy—Fruit medium, oblate, skin smooth, whitish yellow shaded with deep red in the sun, splashed and spotted in the shade. Flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid, very good. August to September. This variety is, in our estimation, destined to take the lead of all other fall apples; it is par-excellence. Should be in every orchard.



DELICIOUS APPLES
STAND IN A CLASS BY ITSELF. BE SURE TO
INCLUDE IT IN YOUR ORDER.

Early Winter Varieties

Grimes—Medium to large, roundish, oblate, slightly conical, large specimens oblong. Skin yellowish white, with a mild sub-acid, agreeable good to best flavor. Tree a good grower and early annual bearer. No orchard should omit this variety. September to December.

Jonathan—Medium size, unless thinned on tree, when it becomes a fair size; form roundish conical; skin thin and smooth, the ground clear light yellow, nearly covered with lively red stripes and deepening into brilliant or dark red in the sun; flesh white, rarely a little pinkish; very tender and juicy; mild, sprightly vinous flavor. Tree slender and spreading. September to December.

Talman (Sweet)—Medium or rather large, roundish, oblate, slightly conical. Color clear white yellow with clear brownish line from stem to apex; flesh white, firm, rich, very sweet. Tree vigorous, hardy and productive. October.

Winter Varieties

Arkansas (Mammoth Black Twig)—A seedling of Winesap, which it resembles in every way except that the tree is a better and much more vigorous grower, more hardy, and the fruit is much larger. Color dark red; flesh firm; flavor mild. A good keeper. One of the best. October to May.

Arkansas Black—Large, very dark red, smooth, roundish flat, lightly dotted white; flesh yellow, sub-acid; long keeper. November to April.

Baldwin—A celebrated winter variety in the east. Large size, bright red; flesh yellow, juicy; very productive where it thrives. September to April.

Ben Davis—Large, roundish, oblong, red striped, very handsome. Mild, sub-acid, not rich. Tree very vigorous, hardy and productive. This is one of the safest and most profitable market apples grown in this country at present. October to March.

Black Ben—Of the Ben Davis type, said to be better than Gano. Fruit large, deep red, long keeper, good shipper and sells well on the market. September to February.

Delicious—This variety should be in every orchard. Fruit large, almost covered with beautiful dark red, blending to yellow at the blossom end. Sweet, pleasant flavor, only enough acid to make it pleasing. Flesh crisp, juicy, fine grained, melting. Tree a strong, stiff grower, blooms late. September to February.

Esopus (Spitzenburg)—Large, round, brilliant red, with gray dots. Flesh firm, rich, crisp, juicy, delicious. A fine apple where it succeeds. October.

Gano—Tree very healthy, vigorous, hardy, having stood 32 degrees below zero without injury. A rapid grower, large and spreading in orchard. Color bright red without stripes or blotches. Similar but superior to Ben Davis. Large and even in size. Prolific bearer and a good keeper. October to March.

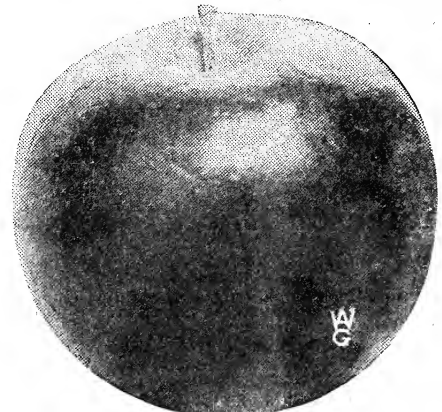
Ingram—Seedling of Rawles Jennett. Originated with Martin Ingram of Green County, Missouri. Fruit medium in size; dark and light red in stripes. Flesh yellowish white; firm, crisp, very mild, sub-acid, aromatic flavor. Tree upright, vigorous and an abundant bearer. December to May.

Huntsman—Fruit large, flat, deep yellow; very mild, sub-acid, fine grained. Very good. Valuable for family and market. Tree fair grower and good bearer, but does not bear heavily while young. October to April.

Jennett (Rawles)—Medium to large when grown on good soil and not allowed to overbear; flat, conical, striped red, sub-acid; very good for market and family use. Good cider apple. October to April.

Missouri—Large, oblong; color bright red, with numerous gray dots; very handsome and of fair quality; an early and abundant bearer; profitable market fruit. October to May.

Northern Spy—Fruit large, roundish, oblate, conical; greenish yellow, covered with light and dark stripes of purplish red; sub-acid, delicious flavor. Tree a strong, upright grower. September and October.



Gano.

Northwestern (Greening)—A Wisconsin seedling of great promise, having taken first prize at their State societies. Tree a good grower and hardy. Fruit yellow, smooth, rich, of good size, resembling Grimes Golden in shape and color. Good quality. November to December.

WINTER APPLES—Cont'd

Rome Beauty—Large, roundish flat; bright red, mild, sub-acid, very good. A good grower and early bearer. November to March.

Stayman—Tree is a vigorous grower, drooping in habit and adapts itself to soils and situations; fruit large size, bright red color and produced in large quantities. A profitable market variety. October to March.

Winesap—Medium, conical, dark red; very smooth. Acid to sub-acid, juicy and rich, very valuable for both family and market. Tree very hardy and an early and constant bearer. December to April.

Yellow Belleflower—Large to very large, oblong, pale yellow, sometimes blushed; acid to sub-acid, rich and good. Tree a fine spreading grower and hardy. October to January.

York Imperial—Medium to large, oblate; color white, shaded with crimson; flesh firm, crisp, juicy and sub-acid; a good bearer and keeper; one of the best winter apples. November to April.

Crab Apples

Profitable for market, coming into bearing quite early. Some of the varieties are not only good for culinary purposes, but are especially desirable for table use.

Each Per 10
Price, first class, 5 to 6 feet, 11/16 inch and up. . \$.50 \$4.00

Florence—Originated in Minnesota. Fruit medium in size; color carmine when well colored; flesh yellowish, fine, acid. Excellent for cooking and for jelly. Valuable for early market. Tree hardy and spreading; bears when young, and inclined to overbear.

Grant—Tree a vigorous and upright grower; fruit large. Color red to very dark red; flesh white, tender, mild sub-acid. One of the best. October.

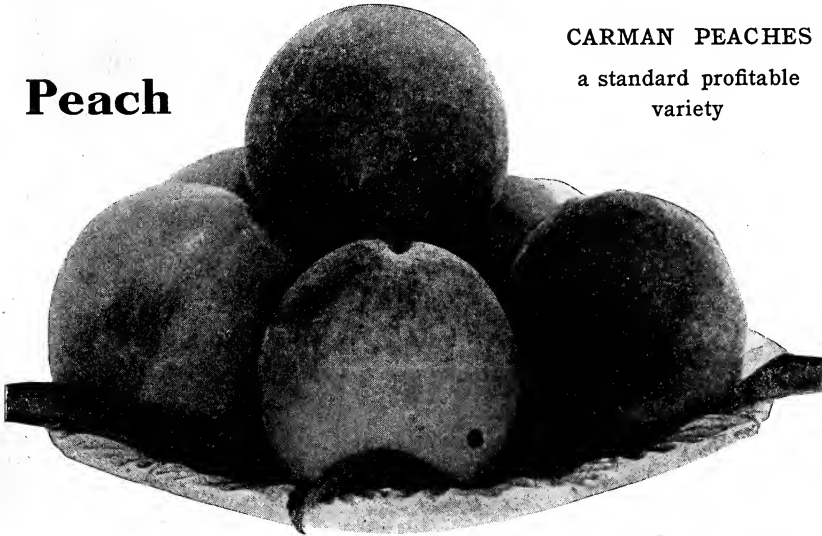
Hyslop—Large size, beautiful dark crimson. Hangs in clusters. Good. September.

Large Red—About an inch in diameter, grows in clusters. Yellow, lively scarlet cheek. Bears young and abundantly. September.

CARMAN PEACHES

a standard profitable
variety

Peach

MORE FRUIT TREES
SHOULD BE
PLANTED

The planting of fruit in all its branches has not kept pace with the increase in population, and in consequence we are now confronted with an extreme shortage. All you need do is to refer to the prices that have been obtained the past summer for fruit of all kinds and you will see that the man that took care of his trees has reaped the reward that he is entitled to.

It is not necessary to stop growing farm crops because you are planting a new orchard; you can grow almost any kind of crops among your young planted trees for at least 3 years and it will be much better for your trees if they receive such extra cultivation. The only crops we do not advocate for young orchards, are Wheat, Oats and Timothy.

The Peach is probably the finest of our fruits, everybody delights in the flavor of a fine, juicy Peach. In this section, select high, dry lands, northern or western exposure preferred.

In order to preserve the continued healthy growth of the trees and the fine quality of the fruit, the trees should have careful and severe pruning at least every two years, so as to preserve a round, vigorous head, with plenty of young wood. The land should not be seeded to grass, but kept in constant cultivation. Fertilize with occasional crops of Cow Peas, Rye or other legume, plowing the crop in while in green state. Wood ashes are a fine fertilizer where it can be obtained. To keep out the borers wash the trunks annually with "Sulfocide," after first removing the earth from around the trunk, during the month of May; let the Sulfocide dry in for several days and then bank up the earth for about six inches above the level of the land; this should be removed during August. For Scale Insects, use "Scalecide" in the fall after leaves have fallen or Lime-Sulphur in the spring.

The following described varieties have been selected after fruiting a great many varieties in our orchards. They furnish a succession for over three months, commencing in early July.

Planted 20 feet apart, it takes 109 trees to plant an acre.

Prices unless otherwise noted:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 year, 5 to 6 ft., 5/8 inch and up in diameter.....	\$.35	\$2.75	\$22.50
1 year, 4 to 5 ft., 1/2 to 5/8 inch in diameter.....	.30	2.25	17.50
1 year, 3 to 4 ft., 7/16 to 1/2 inch in diameter.....	.25	1.75	12.50

First Ripening

Alexander—About medium in size; greenish white, nearly covered with deep red. Very juicy, and of good quality. Adheres to the stone.

Mayflower—Originated in North Carolina; very early; color perfectly red; a valuable market sort. Perfectly hardy in bud and a heavy cropper.

Sneed—The earliest peach known; originated in the South, where it has fruited for several years, and, so far, has not failed to ripen eight to ten days before Alexander; and, on account of

its earliness, has proven very profitable. Fruit medium size, creamy white, with light blush cheek; excellent quality, resembling its parent, Chinese Cling. Productive.

Triumph—Early yellow flesh peach; ripens with Alexander, blooms late; sure and abundant bearer; strong vigorous grower. Fruit good size, yellow with red and crimson cheek.

Second Ripening

Carman—Large, resembles Elberta in shape; color creamy white, with deep blush; skin very tough; flesh tender, fine flavor and quite juicy. One of the hardest in bud. In shipping qualities and freedom from rot it is unsurpassed. Profitable market variety.

Greensboro—The largest and most beautifully colored of the extra early peaches. A freestone; flesh white, juicy and excellent.

PEACHES continued on next page.

PEACHES—Cont'd

Third Ripening

Belle—Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and excellent flavor; the fruit is uniformly large and showy; a very prolific bearer.

Champion—Originated at Nokomis, Ill. Flavor delicious, sweet, rich, juicy, surpassing all other early varieties. Skin creamy white with red cheek. Early, productive and large. Perfect freestone.

Early Crawford—This very beautiful and best of yellow peaches is highly esteemed for market purposes. Fruit very large, oblong, shiny yellow, with fine red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and excellent. Tree very vigorous and productive.

Mamie Ross (Cling)—Very large, oblong; color similar to Chinese Cling, but has more of a red cheek. With us one of the best early clingstones.

Mountain Rose—Large, white, washed with carmine; flesh tinted pink, juicy, vinous, sub-acid and good flavor. Very good.

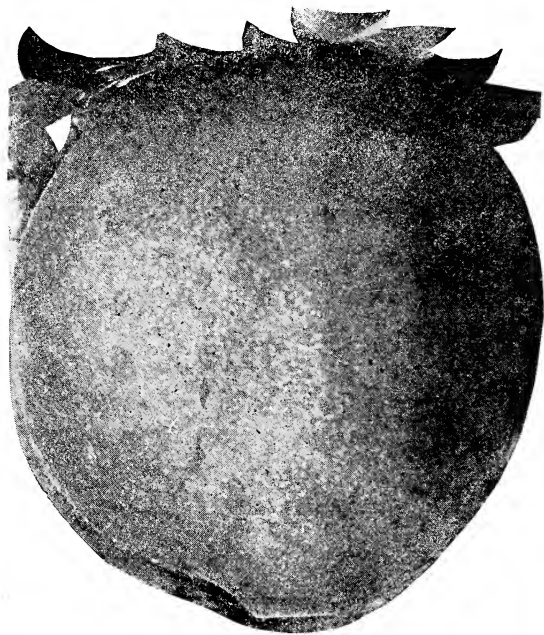
Fourth Ripening

Ede—Large to very large; a rich orange yellow; flesh yellow, small stone; melting, rich, highly flavored. Freestone.

Carpenter—Very large, white, rich, juicy. Very good.

Elberta—Supposed to be a seedling of Chinese Cling, but is entirely free. Very large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and of high quality; exceedingly prolific; sure bearer and hardy.

Fitzgerald—Fruit large; brilliant color, bright yellow, suffused with red; flesh deep yellow; good quality. Early September.



Ede

Miller Cling—A fine white fleshed peach, something on the order of Oldmixon Cling.

Oldmixon Cling—Fruit large, skin yellowish white, with red cheek; flesh pale white, very melting, juicy and rich; highly flavored.

Oldmixon Free—Fruit large, skin pale yellow, marbled with red, with deep red cheek. Flesh white, but quite red at the stone; tender, with an excellent, rich, sugary and vinous flavor.

Phillips Cling—A fine light yellow peach, lemon shape.

Fifth Ripening

Late Crawford—Ripens from 14 to 20 days later than the Crawford Early, and is larger in size; color about the same, only a little darker red and yellow. One of the best and finest yellow freestone peaches; moderately productive. Ripens here in August.

Golddust—A large, fine peach in every respect; color bright yellow shaded with red; juicy, sweet; valuable for canning.

Picquet—Very large, yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, rich, sweet and of highest flavor. A most valuable acquisition. The most profitable and desirable of all late yellow peaches.

Stump—Very large, roundish; skin white, with bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy. One of the best late freestones.

Sixth Ripening

Krummel—Found in an orchard on the property of Mr. Krummel of St. Louis. Color a rich golden yellow, with bright red cheek; round, freestone; juicy. Ripens here about October 5th, and is a good keeper.

Salway—Large, creamy yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy, rich, sweet.

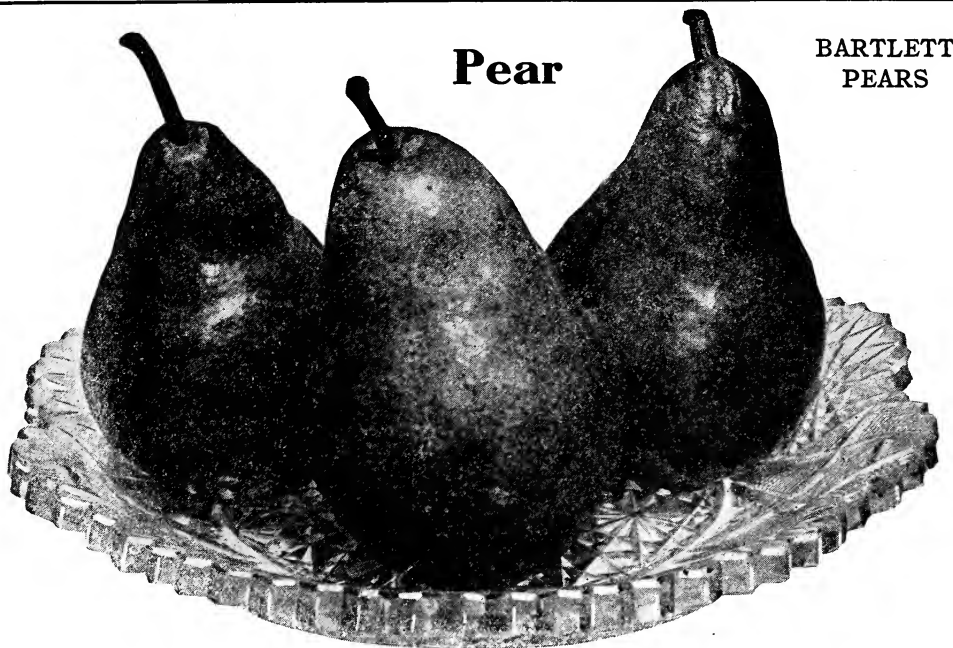
Heath Cling—One of the finest canning peaches; good size; lemon shape; tree a good grower and an excellent bearer.



Elberta

We are agents for **DEMING SPRAY PUMPS**—the world's best. We carry a complete line of **Barrel and Bucket Pumps, Nozzles, Hose, etc.**, and can usually make immediate shipment on receipt of order. Write us for prices **F. O. B. St. Louis, Mo.** Send for "Deming Catalogue" describing their complete line.

Save your old trees; they will bring good returns if taken care of.



The cultivation of this noble fruit is extending as its value is appreciated. The Pear, like most things highly desirable and valuable, cannot be had without attention, labor and skill. One of the most important points in the management of the pear is to gather them in the proper time. Summer pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe; and August pears at least a fortnight. Winter varieties if they hang so long, may be left until there is danger of frost; gather when on, gently lifting the fruit, the stem will readily separate from the limbs.

Place in a dark room until fully matured. The Pear succeeds on most soils, but probably does better on rather sandy loam.

Dwarf pears must always be planted deep enough to cover the junction of pear and quince three or four inches, and about one-half of the previous summer's growth cut off each spring. The side branches should not be removed higher than one foot from the ground in Dwarfs, while Standard Pears may be trimmed to the height desired.

(The letters "D" and "S" appended to the descriptions of varieties indicate favorable growth, either as Dwarfs or Standards, or both.)

Plant Standard varieties 20 to 25 feet apart; Dwarfs 10 to 12 feet apart.

Prices unless otherwise noted:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Standard, 5 to 6 feet, 3/4 inch.	\$.50	\$4.00	\$35.00
Standard, 4 to 5 feet, 5/8 to 3/4 inch. ....	.45	3.50	30.00
Dwarf, 4 to 5 feet, 3/4 inch. ....	.45	3.50	30.00
Dwarf, 3 to 4 feet, 5/8 to 3/4 inch. ....	.40	3.00	25.00

Early Varieties

Bartlett (S-D)—One of the most popular pears; large, buttery and melting, with rich flavor. Tree a vigorous and erect grower; bears young and abundantly.

Clapp Favorite (D-S)—Very large, resembling Bartlett in shape; ripening a few days earlier. Pale yellow, with brown dots. Juicy, delicate flavor.

Koonce (S)—Very early; tree vigorous, upright grower; free from blight; magnificent foliage. Fruit medium to large; skin yellow.

Tyson (S)—Rather above medium in size, melting and juicy, sweet and fine flavored; one of the finest summer varieties. Tree vigorous and upright in growth.

Vermont Beauty (S)—Tree a strong, vigorous grower; productive. Fruit medium size, roundish; skin yellow, nearly covered with carmine; flesh melting, sprightly, best quality; fine flavor and juicy.

Autumn Varieties

Barseck (Columbia) (S)—Good size, hardy, vigorous and productive; of highest quality, rich and well flavored; highly colored.

Anjou (S-D)—A large, fine pear, buttery and melting, with sprightly vinous flavor. Tree a vigorous grower and good bearer. Best on quince.

Clairgeau (S)—Very large, yellow and red. Flesh yellowish. Keeps solid a long time after gathering. Free grower and abundant bearer.

Angouleme (D)—The largest of our good pears; succeeds on pear, but attains its highest perfection on quince, and is a beautiful and vigorous tree. Most profitable for market.

Garber (S)—One of the Japan Hybrids; the best and handsomest of its class. Earlier than Kieffer, larger and much better quality; free from blight; very hardy. Immensely productive, bears young; excellent for canning or preserving.

Flemish (S)—A large, beautiful, melting, sweet pear. Tree vigorous and succeeds well in most parts of the country.

Howell (S-D)—One of the finest American pears. Large, handsome, sweet and melting; tree very vigorous, hardy and productive.

Kieffer (S)—This is a seedling raised from the Chinese Sand Pear crossed with the Bartlett. Skin rather rough. Color yellow, with red cheek in the sun. Flesh white, juicy, buttery and rich. Tree a very strong, upright grower. Very profitable for market.

Seckel (S)—The standard of excellence in pears. Small but of highest flavor. Tree a strong, slow, erect grower; very hardy and bears abundantly.

Sheldon (S)—Fruit medium; color greenish yellow, mostly covered with russet and a little brownish crimson in the sun. Juicy, rich, aromatic and sweet.

Louise (D)—A large, beautiful, first rate pear. Yellow with a dark red cheek; melting, buttery and rich. Tree a vigorous grower and most abundant bearer.

Worden (S)—Seedling of the Seckel, which it much resembles in flavor; is equally as luscious, more juicy, and fully as rich and inviting. Is far superior in appearance, size, form and color. Color bright red on one side and yellow on the other. Hardy; bears young; prolific; good keeper. Standard, 5 to 6 feet, 3/4 inch and up each, 60c
Standard, 4 to 5 feet, 5/8 to 3/4 inch each, 50c

Winter Varieties

Lawrence (S)—Size medium to large; obovate; color a golden yellow; flesh melting, with a rich aromatic flavor. Tree a moderate grower and an abundant bearer.

Cherry

The Cherry is one of the finest and most delicate dessert fruits. The acid varieties are also highly esteemed for preserving and cooking purposes. Although a very perishable fruit, the period of its use may be prolonged to six weeks by a proper selection of varieties. The trees thrive well in any soil which is sufficiently well drained, but will not succeed a long time where the sub-soil is wet. Our Cherry trees are all budded on Mahaleb stock, which makes a healthy tree, and does not sprout from the roots, which is a nuisance when common Morello stocks are used.

Plant 18 feet each way; 135 trees to the acre.

Prices Sour varieties:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-year, 5 to 6 feet, 3/4 inch [and up].....	\$.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
2-year, 4 to 5 feet, 5/8 to 3/4 inch.....	.40	3.50	30.00
1-year, 3 1/2 to 4 feet.....	.40	3.50	30.00

Prices Sweet varieties:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-year, 5 to 6 feet, 3/4 inch and up.....	.60	5.50	50.00
2-year, 4 to 5 feet, 5/8 to 3/4 inch.....	.50	4.50	40.00
1-year, 4 to 5 feet.....	.50	4.50	40.00

Baldwin—Very large, round; dark red in color, almost transparent; large, medium length stem. Flesh sub-acid and very good; fruits early, is hardy and very productive.

Bing (Sweet)—Very large, dark brown—almost black; flesh firm, sweet, rich and delicious. A noted western sort. Late.

Tartarian (Sweet)—Very large, black, juicy, rich, excellent; productive.

Dyehouse—A very early and sure bearer. Ripens a week before the Early Richmond.

Elton (Sweet)—Large, rather pointed, heart-shaped; pale yellow, with red cheek; sweet and very good.

Large Montmorency—Large, round, slightly heart-shaped; dark red, becoming nearly black when fully ripe.

May Duke—Medium, dark red, melting, rich, juicy, excellent. A reliable early cherry, nearly sweet.

Late Duke—Fruit similar to May Duke, but later and not so sweet.

Morello—Fair size, very dark red; rich, acid, juicy, good.

Montmorency—Large red cherry, ripening ten to fourteen days after Early Richmond. Tree a slow but stiff grower; very profitable bearer; valuable late sour cherry.

Wood (Sweet)—Large, roundish, heart-shaped; light yellow shaded bright red; very good. Tree vigorous and productive.

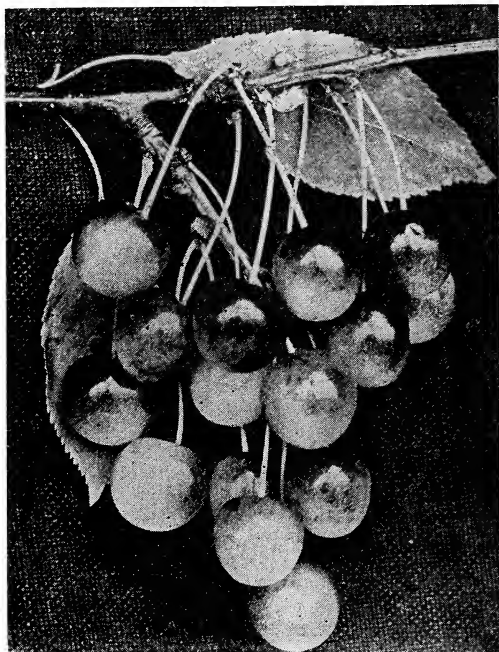
Napoleon (Sweet)—Of fine appearance and the largest size; yellow and amber, with bright red blush; flesh firm, juicy, delicious. July.

Osthelmer (Weichsel)—Large, heart-shaped, almost black when ripe; full of purple juice; exceedingly rich, less acid than the English Morello; good dessert and unsurpassed for kitchen uses. Very hardy both in tree and fruit bud; blooms late, and even young trees bend under their weight of fruit with unfailing regularity.

Lambert (Sweet)—One of the largest cherries; heart-shaped, dark purplish red, turning to almost jet black when fully ripe. Flesh firm, solid, rich and juicy, with sprightly flavor. Tree a strong grower, hardy, heavy bearer. Late.

Richmond—Medium size, light red; melting, juicy, sprightly acid flavor. Tree healthy and productive. One of the most popular early cherries.

Hortense (Sweet)—Very large fine, heart-shaped; yellow with red cheek; juicy and delicious. Tree a healthy and handsome grower; productive and very desirable variety.



Montmorency Cherries

Windsor (Sweet)—Large, dark red; late.

Wragg—Very hardy, vigorous and productive; medium dark purple; fine quality.

Spanish (Sweet)—Large, pale yellow, firm, juicy and excellent. One of the best light colored cherries. Tree productive and a fine grower.

Plum

The Plum tree will accommodate itself to most situations not absolutely wet, but produces its best fruit and most certain crops on heavy, clayey soil.

The great enemy of this, as well as other smooth-skinned fruits, is the curculio, and as a knowledge of a practical remedy for this pest is essential to the raising of good crops, a description of the only method for its destruction yet known is here given.

Shortly after the blossoms fall, and as soon as the presence of the insect is ascertained by his crescent-shaped mark upon the young fruit, procure a sheet large enough to spread over the entire surface of the ground covered by the branches of the trees; slit in the middle part way through to allow it to pass on each side of the trunk; then jar the tree thoroughly either with a heavy mallet upon the stump of a limb, or by shaking suddenly all the larger branches. The insects, which closely resemble pea bugs, or dried buds, will fall upon the sheet and remain dormant for some minutes; gather them up with the thumb and finger and destroy them. This operation repeated every morning for two or three weeks will save the crop. All stung fruit must be carefully destroyed to prevent increase of the insects, and thus render the work of the season comparatively easy. This remedy is sure and far more feasible than is sometimes supposed.

Plant 18 feet apart; 135 trees to the acre.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 feet, 3/4 inch and up.....	\$.50	\$4.00	\$35.00
4 to 5 feet, 5/8 inch and up.....	.45	3.50	30.00

Foreign Varieties

Bradshaw—Large, dark red, flesh green, juicy, productive, fine for market.

Beck (Damson)—A fine freestone variety; habit of growth on the order of Blue Damson, only stronger; fruit as large as Shropshire, heavier cropper.

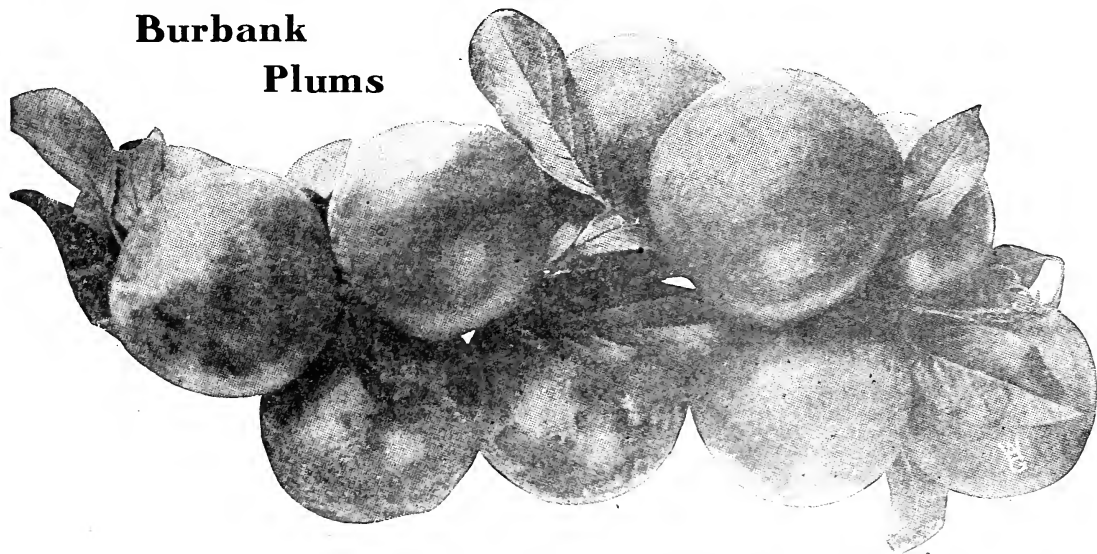
Damson (Common Blue)—A valuable market sort. It bears enormous crops. Thousands of bushels are annually sold on our markets. It is the best plum for preserving. August and September.

German (Prune)—A large oval variety, much esteemed for drying; color dark purple; a very agreeable flavor.

Gueli—Large bluish purple; flesh yellowish green, rather coarse; sweet and pleasant. One of the best market varieties. September.

Lombard—Medium, round, oval, violet-red; juicy, pleasant and good; adheres to the stone. Tree vigorous and productive. A valuable market variety; one of the most hardy and popular. July.

Burbank Plums



PLUMS—Cont'd. Foreign Varieties.

Imperial Gage—Fruit large, oval, skin pale green, flesh juicy, sweet, rich and excellent. Tree very vigorous and productive.

Shropshire—An English variety of great merit for preserving. Tree very vigorous, hardy and an abundant bearer.

Japan or Oriental Varieties

This class of plums and their hybrids are strong-growing trees with light green foliage and attractive bloom, productive and usually commence bearing the third to fourth year after planting. They bloom very early, should be planted on north or west slopes and in sections not subject to late spring frosts.

Botan—Beautiful lemon-yellow ground, nearly overspread with bright cherry. Large to very large; oblong, tapering to a point like the Wild Goose; flesh orange yellow, melting, rich and aromatic. August.

Burbank—Large, nearly globular; clear cherry red, with a thin lilac bloom; flesh a deep yellow, very sweet and agreeable flavor. Hardy; one of the best for both garden and market planting. August.

Maynard (Hybrid)—Introduced by Luther Burbank. Said to be the nearest perfect Japan plum. Strong, sturdy grower, with heavy foliage; fruit large, nearly round. Color deep dull red with white bloom. Flesh firm, melting, juicy rich and sweet.

Wickson—A sturdy, upright grower, productive, almost to a fault; fruit remarkably handsome, deep maroon; stone small; flesh fine texture, firm, sugary and delicious. Excellent keeper and fine shipper.

Chickasaw Varieties

Newman—Fruit medium, oblong; color bright vermillion. Adhered to the stone. Tree vigorous, foliage smaller than the Wild Goose. In fertility it is truly astonishing; its fruit ripens about August 15th and lasts until September 15th.

Wild Goose—Well known, large, deep red when ripe. Good quality; one of the best native plums; should be in every orchard. July.

Pottawattamie—Quality excellent; an immense early annual bearer; fruit medium size; tree perfectly hardy; a strong, vigorous grower.

Quince

The Quince is hardy and prolific, bearing its crops with great regularity. The fruit always commands a good market, and with most families is considered indispensable for canning and jelly.

The trees or bushes should have a good, rich soil, clean cultivation and an annual dressing of well rotted manure. Thin-

ning out the twigs so as to keep the head open to the sun and air, and removing dead or decaying branches, is all the pruning that is required. Plant 10 feet apart each way; 435 trees to the acre.

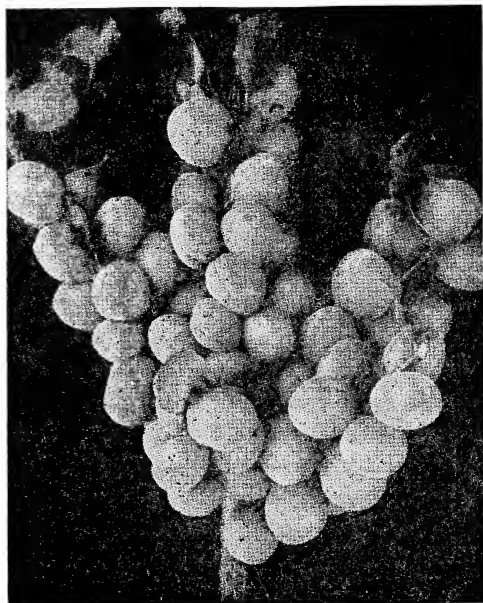
	Each	Per 10
First class, 4 to 5 feet	\$.50	\$4.50
Medium class, 3 to 4 feet	.40	3.50

Champion—Originated in Connecticut. The tree is a prolific and constant bearer; fruit averaging larger than the Orange but not so high colored; more oval in shape. Quality equally as fine, and a good keeper.

Orange—Fruit large, bright yellow color; a good bearer. The standard variety in quince.



Champion Quince.



Moorpark Apricots.

Mulberries - Morus

American—Equal to Downing in fruit, but much hardier. Vigorous grower, very productive; the best variety for fruit; ripe from middle June to middle September.

5 to 6 ft. each, 75c
4 to 5 ft. each, 60c

Russian—Very hardy, vigorous grower; valuable for feeding silk worms, also relished by birds.

4 to 5 ft., 40c per 10, \$3.50
3 to 4 ft., 30c per 10, 2.50

Downing—Very large, black, handsome, sweet, rich and excellent.

5 to 6 ft. each, 75c
4 to 5 ft. each, 60c

White—The common variety; valued for feeding silk worms.
4 to 5 ft., 40c per 10, \$3.50

Persimmon - (American)

The Persimmon makes a very handsome ornamental tree, and is hardy in this section. The fruit, although pungent when green, becomes sweet and palatable if allowed to remain on the tree exposed to the early frosts.

5 to 6 ft. each, \$1.00
4 to 5 ft. each, 80c

Apricot

There is no fruit more delicious or beautiful than the Apricot, and its ripening between cherries and peaches renders it especially valuable. Its chief enemy is the curculio, which can be kept in check by the method suggested for plums. Plant the same as plums.

First class, 4 to 5 feet, 40c each. per 10, \$3.50.

Superb—Seedling from Kansas. The best flavored, most productive hardy apricot yet produced. Quality is excellent. Medium size; light salmon color.

Moorpark—One of the largest; color orange-yellow, with red cheek; firm, juicy, with a rich flavor; very productive.

Early Golden—Small size; color pale orange yellow; juicy and sweet; exquisite flavor.

Nut Trees

The growing demand for nuts and the immense quantities imported annually is giving quite an impetus to the planting of nut-bearing trees in America. Many farms contain land that would be far better planted to nut trees than in anything else, and would pay better than farm crops, besides annually growing more valuable as timber. In planting ordinary nut trees we would advise planting the smaller size stock—say one or two year seedlings—for best results.

Chestnut (Japan or Giant)—A dwarf grower. Very distinct from other kinds, the leaf being long and narrow, of a dark green color. A fine ornamental tree in any situation. Commences bearing very young; two-year trees in nursery row frequently produce nuts. Nuts are of good size. The productiveness, early bearing and enormous size render these of great value.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 feet.....	\$1.25	\$11.50
2 to 3 feet.....	1.00	9.00

Chestnut (American Sweet)—A valuable native tree, both useful and ornamental; timber very durable and possesses a fine grain for oil finish. Nuts sweet and of delicate flavor, and a valuable article of commerce. No farm should be without a grove of these where the soil is adapted to their growth.

	Each	Per 10
5 to 6 feet.....	.75	\$6.50
4 to 5 feet.....	.60	5.00

Filberts (European Varieties)—The Filbert succeeds well in all soils where the common Hazel grows; fine for planting along timber belts, ravines, and can also be used in shrubby groups in parks and large grounds.

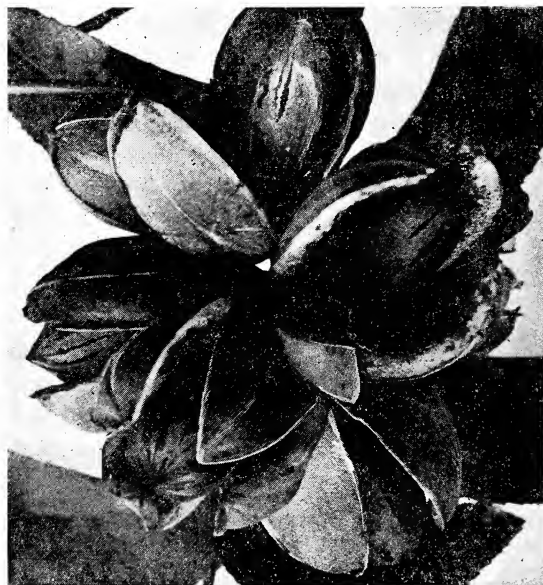
	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet, strong bushes.....	.60	\$5.00

Butternut (Juglans Cineria) (White Walnut)—A lofty, spreading tree, it is one of our finest native nut trees, valued for its tropical appearance, its beautiful wood, as well as for the nuts. Produces large, handsome, elongated nuts with rich, sweet, oily kernel; very nutritious. Tree grows rapidly and yields large crops in a few years. A fine tree to plant in the lawn near the house.

	Each
5 to 6 feet.....	\$1.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.80

Walnut (American Black)—The large, oily nuts are borne in heavy crops. They are much relished and always bring a fair price in market. The tree grows quite fast; its wood is exceedingly valuable.

	Each	Per 10
5 to 6 feet.....	.75	\$6.50
4 to 5 feet.....	.60	5.00



Pecans in Burr.

ORDER EARLY

NUT TREES—Cont'd

✓ **Walnut** (Japan Sieboldi)—From the mountains of Northern Japan. Leaves of immense size; a charming shade of green. Nuts resemble pecans and are produced in abundance, grow in clusters of ten to fifteen. Shell a little thicker than the English Walnut, but not so thick as the Black Walnut. Meat is sweet, flavored somewhat like a butternut, but less oily. Tree vigorous; handsome form; bears young, and very productive. Perfectly hardy in this section. Valuable as a nut and ornamental tree. Should be planted in all sections. Trees on our grounds are bearing good crops of nuts annually.

	Each	Per 10
5 to 6 feet.....	\$1.00	\$9.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.80	7.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.60	5.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.40	3.00

Walnut - Juglans Regia

English Walnuts

✓ **Pomeroy**—An acclimated, rugged variety, perfectly safe to plant throughout the North, wherever the peach tree is grown. Originated near Rochester, N. Y.; the hardiest of all. A fine lofty-growing tree with handsome, spreading head; produces large crops of thin-shelled, delicious nuts which are always in demand at good prices. An exceedingly handsome tree for the lawn. We have arranged with the disseminator to supply us with a limited number of trees for our customers.

	Each	Per 10
2-year trees, well rooted, 2 to 3 feet.....	\$1.50	\$12.50

✓ **Pecans**—Hardy Northern grown, budded varieties. Varieties, Appomattox, Indiana, Mantura and Stuart. Orders for these varieties should be placed early so that we can place our order with the grower; we can only book orders as long as stock lasts.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3-ft. trees.....	\$2.50	
3 to 4-ft. trees.....	3.00	

✓ **Pecan Seedlings**—This species of the Hickory may well rank first among our native nuts in value and cultural importance. It is advisable to plant 1 or 2-year seedlings.

	Each	Per 10
1½ to 2 feet.....	\$.75	\$6.50

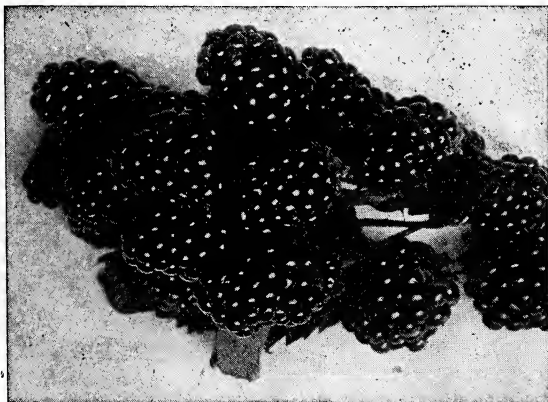
Blackberries

Many kinds of blackberries will succeed, not only on good fruit land, but even on the most sandy, porous soil. They require the same treatment as recommended for raspberries, but in field culture should be planted in rows seven feet apart and three feet distant in the rows; in garden culture, plant rows five feet apart, and three feet distant in the rows. The pruning should be governed by the growth of cane and should be severe. Pinch back the canes in summer when three feet high, causing them to throw out laterals.

When planting 7 by 3 feet it takes 2,078 plants for an acre. When planting 5 by 3 feet apart it takes 2,904 plants for an acre.

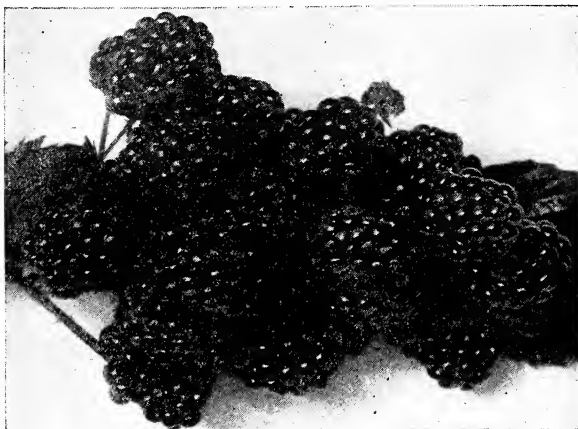
Our Blackberry plants are all grown from root cuttings; they are free from disease.

Write us for prices on larger quantities.



Early Harvest

If wanted by parcel post add 10c to the 10 price, 15c to the 25 price, 50c to the 100 price, to cover postage and extra packing. 1,000 lots should be sent by express.



Eldorado

✓ **Briton**—One of the best of the ancient varieties; very vigorous, healthy and hardy, producing large fruit stems, loaded with good-sized berries of fine quality, that carry well and bring highest price in market. For general planting for home or market in all sections subject to severe winters the Ancient Briton is recommended as a first-class variety.

	Per 10	Per 25	Per 100	Per 1000
No. 1 plants.....	\$.60	\$1.25	\$3.50	\$25.00

✓ **Blowers**—Originated in Chautauqua County, New York. Claimed to be the hardiest, most productive and the finest quality of all the blackberries. Large size, jet black, good shipper. We believe this variety has special merit.

	Per 10	Per 25	Per 100	Per 1000
No. 1 plants.....	\$.75	\$1.50	\$4.25	\$32.00

✓ **Eldorado**—Very vigorous and hardy, enduring the winters of the far Northwest without injury, and their yield is enormous. The berries are large, jet black, borne in clusters, and ripen well together; they are very sweet, melting and pleasing to the taste; have no hard core.

	Per 10	Per 25	Per 100	Per 1000
No. 1 plants.....	\$.75	\$1.50	\$4.25	\$32.00

✓ **Early Harvest**—This is one of the earliest blackberries in cultivation; a compact, dwarf grower; fruit medium size and fine quality; an enormous bearer.

	Per 10	Per 25	Per 100	Per 1000
No. 1 plants.....	\$.60	\$1.25	\$3.50	\$25.00

✓ **Mersereau**—A remarkably strong grower, upright, producing stout, stocky canes. An enormous producer of extra size berries, brilliant black, and retain their color under all conditions; extra quality; sweet, rich and melting; without core. Ripens with Snyder.

	Per 10	Per 25	Per 100	Per 1000
No. 1 plants.....	\$.60	\$1.25	\$3.50	\$25.00

✓ **Snyder**—Extremely hardy, enormously productive, medium size, no hard, sour core. Easy to pick, fruit in clusters, mostly on top like raspberries.

	Per 10	Per 25	Per 100	Per 1000
No. 1 plants.....	\$.60	\$1.25	\$3.50	\$25.00

✓ **Taylor**—One of the blackest blackberries grown. Fruit of the best quality, melting and without core; very productive and as hardy as the Snyder, which renders it very valuable. Late.

	Per 10	Per 25	Per 100	Per 1000
No. 1 plants.....	\$.75	\$1.50	\$4.25	\$32.00

Dewberries

✓ **Lucretia**—One of the low-growing, trailing blackberries; in size and quality it equals any of the tall-growing sorts. Perfectly hardy, healthy and remarkably productive, with large, showy flowers. The fruit, which ripens early, is often one and one-half inches long by one inch in diameter; soft, sweet and luscious throughout, with no hard core; ripe before late raspberries are gone. Should be mulched to keep berries from the ground.

If wanted by parcel post add 10c to the 10 price, 15c to the 25c price, 50c to the 100 price.

	Per 10	Per 25	Per 100
Price.....	\$.50	\$.80	\$2.50

Raspberries

Will do well on any soil that will produce a good corn crop. Land should be thoroughly prepared and well enriched; ground bone is one of the best fertilizers. Keep well cultivated and free from weeds and suckers. As soon as they have done bearing, cut out the old wood to give vigor to the young canes. Spring is the best season to plant. Plant in rows six feet apart, three feet apart in rows, 2,420 plants to the acre.

Write us for prices on larger quantities.

If wanted by parcel post add 10c to the 10 price, 15c to the 25 price, 50c to the 100 price to cover cost of postage and extra packing. 1,000 lots should be sent by Express.

Purple Sorts

Columbian—An improvement on Shaffer's, which it resembles, but the berry is much firmer, adheres to the bush much longer and retains its shape better, both on the market and for canning. Bush a stronger grower, attaining a very large size. One of the hardiest and wonderfully prolific. Unexcelled for productiveness, and stands at the head for canning, making jam, etc.

	Per 10	Per 25	Per 100	Per 1000
Price.....	\$.50	\$ 1.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 20.00

Red Sorts

Cuthbert—A remarkably strong, hardy variety; berries very large, rich crimson, very handsome, sweet, rich and luscious; highly flavored.

	Per 10	Per 25	Per 100	Per 1000
Price.....	\$.50	\$ 1.00	\$ 2.50	\$ 16.00



Cumberland Raspberries

Eaton—A new red raspberry, distinct from the other sorts. Strong, sturdy grower and an immense bearer. Fruit of large size, rich red color; firm, fine quality.

	Per 10	Per 25	Per 100	Per 1000
Price.....	\$.80	\$ 1.50	\$ 4.50	\$ 32.50

Herbert—In hardiness it easily takes the first place, standing a lower temperature than any other kind. The canes are strong and vigorous, slightly prickly, leaves large and healthy and has never been known to be affected by anthracnose, or disease of any kind. Fruit bright red, somewhat oblong, larger than Cuthbert or Loudon. Flavor very sweet and juicy, the very best for table use. Enormously productive. Holds its size well to the end of the season. Five to six days earlier than Cuthbert.

	Per 10	Per 25	Per 100	Per 1000
Price.....	\$ 1.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 35.00

King—Said by many to be the best early red raspberry. Plant a strong grower, hardy and productive. Berry firm; good shipper; large size; color bright scarlet.

	Per 10	Per 25	Per 100	Per 1000
Price.....	\$.50	\$ 1.00	\$ 2.50	\$ 16.00

Perfection—Originated in the State of New York. Strongest grower of the bright red raspberries, making canes 10 ft. in height, which are perfectly smooth. Has stood twenty degrees below zero without injuring a bud. Berries bright crimson, large and of uniform size; grow in large clusters. It is immensely productive and continues in fruit through a long season.

	Per 10	Per 25	Per 100	Per 1000
Price.....	\$ 1.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 35.00

Ruby—Seedling of the Marlboro. Ripens early and continues over a long season. Fruit large, bright red, firm and of excellent quality; strong grower; large, hardy canes.

	Per 10	Per 25	Per 100	Per 1000
Price.....	\$.60	\$ 1.20	\$ 3.00	\$ 20.00

St. Regis—This variety has proven its worth again during the season of 1917, producing fine crops of fruit. Begins to ripen with the earliest and continues to bear on young wood until October. Berries bright crimson, large size, rich sugary raspberry flavor. Flesh firm and meaty, a good shipper. Wonderfully productive, the first or main crop equaling any red variety known. Canes stocky, of strong growth, with abundant dark green leathery foliage. Try it.

	Per 10	Per 25	Per 100	Per 1000
Price.....	\$.60	\$ 1.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 20.00

Black Sorts

Cumberland—The largest of all black caps. A healthy, vigorous grower, throwing up stout, stocky well branched canes that produce immense crops of magnificent berries. Fruit very large, firm, quality about the same as Gregg; keeps and ships well as any of the blacks. The most profitable market variety.

	Per 10	Per 25	Per 100	Per 1000
Price.....	\$.60	\$ 1.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 20.00

Gregg—A large black raspberry, of excellent quality, wonderfully productive and very hardy; best for evaporating.

	Per 10	Per 25	Per 100	Per 1000
Price.....	\$.60	\$ 1.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 20.00

Kansas—A strong, vigorous grower, standing extremes of drought and cold and bearing immense crops. Early, ripening just after Souhegan. Berries size of Gregg, of better color; jet black and almost free from bloom; firm, of best quality; presents a handsome appearance and brings highest price in market.

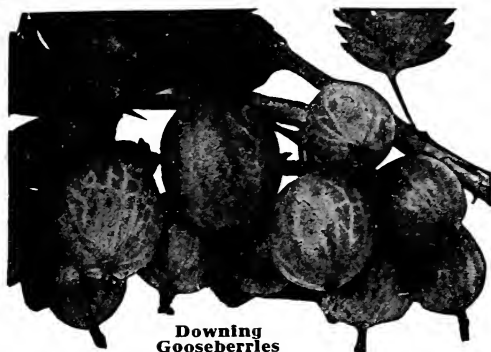
	Per 10	Per 25	Per 100	Per 1000
Price.....	\$.60	\$ 1.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 20.00

Yellow Sorts

Golden Queen—Large, beautiful fruits of a pale amber color; firm and delicious. The canes are hardy; of strong growth and very productive. A superior dessert fruit. Succeeds in all sections.

	Per 10	Per 25	Per 100	Per 1000
Price.....	\$.80	\$ 1.50	\$ 4.50	\$ 32.50

We are Western Distributing Agents for the B. G. Pratt Co., New York, manufacturers of SCALE-CIDE, the best remedy for Scale Insects, Apple Canker, Collar Rot and Blight Canker. Send for free literature.

Downing
Gooseberries

Gooseberries

Can not be shipped to states west of Iowa, Missouri and Arkansas, or to Minnesota, account embargo.

This fruit requires the same cultivation as the currant. The surest method to prevent mildew is to plant thickly in the rows and mulch deeply six or more inches with straw, tan bark, coal ashes, etc. Plantations thus treated have borne large crops for twenty years. The mulch retains moisture in the driest weather; the few weeds that push up are easily pulled, and the fruit is large and more evenly ripened. In mulching be sure that the ground is underdrained, or it is worse than useless. Good cultivating is better than half mulching. Put it on thick. In a dry season the extra amount of fruit will double pay for the material used, not to speak of the saving of labor and cleanliness of the fruit. The price is remunerative, and the demand is yearly increasing. The American varieties are not subject to mildew. To prevent mildew, spray the bushes as soon as the leaves appear in the spring, and several times during the summer, with potassium sulphide (liver of sulphur), one ounce to four gallons of water.

Plant in rows five feet apart, and the plants three feet apart in the rows—2,904 plants to the acre. Write for prices on larger quantities than quoted.

If wanted by parcel post add 3c per plant to the price quoted to cover postage and extra packing.

Downing—Size medium to large, oval, greenish white; plants vigorous, upright, very productive; never mildews.

2-yr. No. 1 plants..... Each Per 10 Per 100
\$.15 \$1.25 \$10.00

Houghton—A vigorous grower; very productive; not subject to mildew. Flesh tender and very good. Red when ripe.

2-yr. No. 1 plants..... Each Per 10 Per 100
\$.12 \$1.00 \$8.00

Josselyn (Red Jacket)—Large berry, smooth; very prolific and hardy; quality and foliage is the best.

Price..... Each Per 10 Per 100
\$.20 \$1.75 \$15.00

White Smith—Large, roundish oval, yellowish white, slightly downy, of first quality.

2-yr. No. 1 plants..... each, 50c

Currants

Can not be shipped to states west of Iowa, Missouri and Arkansas, or to Minnesota, account embargo.

Currants should be planted in good, very fertile soil, with liberal manuring, and the tops should be cut back nearly to the crown, allowing only three or four canes to grow the first year. Prune more or less every year to get rid of old wood and keep the bushes open. Currant worms can be destroyed by white hellebore, one ounce to three gallons of water, and applied with a sprinkling can. Be sure to use the remedy as soon as, or before, the worms appear. Plant the same as Gooseberries. Write for prices on larger quantities than quoted.

If wanted by parcel post add 3c per plant to the price quoted to cover postage and extra packing.

Champion—Very productive, large bunch and berry; excellent quality; strong grower. The leading, well tested black sort.

2-yr. No. 1..... Each Per 10 Per 100
\$.15 \$1.00 \$8.00

Cherry—Very popular in market and brings several cents more per quart than any other old variety.

2-yr. No. 1..... Each Per 10 Per 100
\$.15 \$1.00 \$8.00

Fay—The best currant yet introduced; berries are large, uniform in size, with long stems, good flavor, and is very productive and easy to pick.

2-yr. No. 1..... Each Per 10 Per 100
\$.15 \$1.00 \$8.00

London—Largely planted in Michigan and regarded there as one of the best market varieties. Plant is extremely vigorous, with perfect foliage, which it retains through the season; an enormous cropper; ripens with Victoria; is large in bunch and berry.

2-yr. No. 1..... Each Per 10 Per 100
\$.15 \$1.00 \$8.00

Pomona—A red currant from Indiana. Claimed to be more prolific, with fewer seeds and sweeter than the common sorts. Color a beautiful clear bright red, about the size of Victoria. Easily picked and hangs a long time after ripening.

2-yr. No. 1..... Each Per 10 Per 100
\$.15 \$1.00 \$8.00

Perfection—The color is a beautiful bright red. Size as large or larger than Fay, the clusters averaging longer. The Perfection has a long stem from the point of attachment to the bush to the first berry, making it easy to pick without crushing any of the berries. It is a great bearer, and on account of its great productiveness the plants should be kept well cultivated and fertilized, as should all heavy bearers. The Perfection ripens about the same time as the Fay. Quality rich, mild, sub-acid; plenty of pulp, with few seeds. Received the "Barry Medal" in July, 1901, the highest award given to any new fruit at the Pan-American Exposition. The Gold Medal was awarded this currant at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904.

2-yr. No. 1..... Each Per 10 Per 100
\$.20 \$1.50 \$12.00

Red Dutch—An old variety, excellent and well known as the stand-by variety.

2-yr. No. 1..... Each Per 10 Per 100
\$.15 \$1.00 \$8.00

Versailles—Very large, red; bunch long, of great beauty and excellent quality; one of the best and finest; should be in every collection.

2-yr. No. 1..... Each Per 10 Per 100
\$.15 \$1.00 \$8.00

Victoria—Large, bright red, with very long bunches; late; a good bearer.

2-yr. No. 1..... Each Per 10 Per 100
\$.15 \$1.00 \$8.00

Wilder—Introducer says: "Wilder will make twice as much wood as will Fay's Prolific, while setting as large fruit with double and triple the quantity; combines more good qualities than any red currant he has ever fruited." It is large, very productive, sweet and hangs a long time on the bushes in fine condition after fully ripe.

2-yr. No. 1..... Each Per 10 Per 100
\$.15 \$1.00 \$8.00

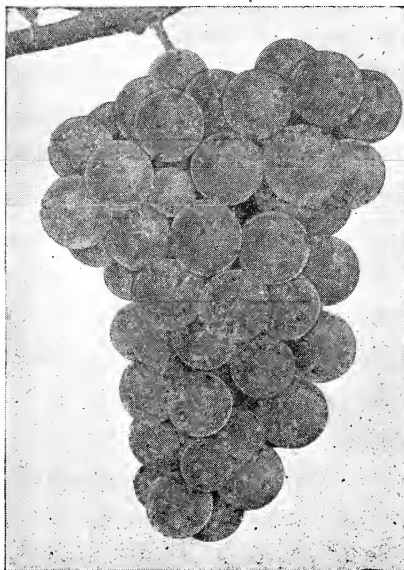
White Grape—An excellent and well known sort.

2-yr. No. 1..... Each Per 10 Per 100
\$.15 \$1.00 \$8.00

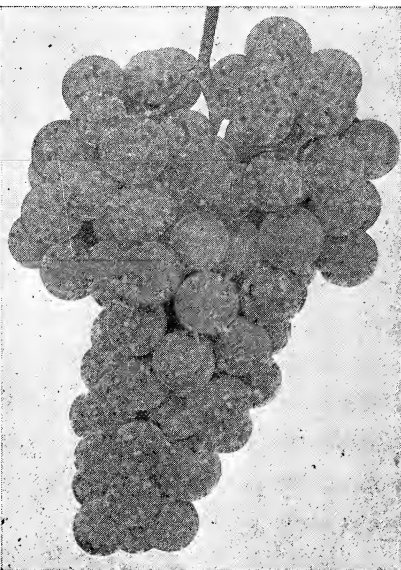


WEBER'S
TREES,
PLANTS
AND
SHRUBS
ARE CARE-
FULLY
GROWN
AND ARE
SURE TO
GROW WITH
PROPER
CARE.

Perfection
Currants



Concord



Niagara



Brighton

Grapes

There is scarcely a yard so small, either in country or city, that room for one to a dozen or more grape vines cannot be found. They do admirably trained up to the side of any building, or along the garden fence, occupying but little room and furnishing an abundance of the healthiest fruit. Make the soil mellow, and plant the vines somewhat deeper than they stood in the nursery. Plant about eight feet apart, along the fence or building. For vineyard purposes make rows eight feet apart, six feet in rows. To plant an acre, 6 to 8 feet, requires 908 plants. Write us for prices on larger quantities.

If wanted by parcel post add 2c per plant to the prices quoted up to 100 lots to cover postage and extra packing. 1,000 lots should be sent by Express or Freight.

Black or Blue Sorts

Campbell—The wonderful new seedling of the distinguished horticulturist, George W. Campbell, of Ohio. Vine healthy, hardy, vigorous, and a profuse bearer; bunch and berry large and handsome; quality A1; ripens with Moore's Early, but keeps either on the vine or in the house for weeks. A very great acquisition.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-yr. No. 1.....	\$.20	\$1.50	\$12.00

Concord—The old stand-by. A large, purplish black grape; vines remarkably hardy, vigorous and productive. Very popular; best market sort.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
2-yr. No. 1.....	\$.12	\$1.00	\$6.00	\$50.00
1-yr. No. 1.....	.10	.80	5.00	40.00

Ives—Bunches medium to large, compact, often shouldered; berries medium, slightly oblong, of dark purple color. Early.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-yr. No. 1.....	\$.15	\$1.25	\$8.00

Moore—Bunch medium, berry large, round, with heavy bloom; vine exceedingly hardy, entirely exempt from mildew or disease. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early market. Two weeks earlier than Concord.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-yr. No. 1.....	\$.15	\$1.25	\$8.00

Warden—A splendid large grape, of the Concord type, but earlier, and in every way as healthy. Quality good to best.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-yr. No. 1.....	\$.15	\$1.25	\$8.00
1-yr. No. 1.....	.12	1.00	6.00

Red or Amber Sorts

Agawam (Rogers' No. 15)—Berries very large, with thick skin; pulp soft, sweet and sprightly; very vigorous; ripens early.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-yr. No. 1.....	\$.20	\$1.50	\$10.00

Brighton—Bunch large, well formed; berries above medium to large, round; excellent flavor and quality; one of the earliest in ripening.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-yr. No. 1.....	\$.20	\$1.50	\$12.00

Catawba—Bunches of good size, rather loose; berries large, round; when fully ripe of a dark copper color, with a sweet, rich musky flavor.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-yr. No. 1.....	\$.15	\$1.25	\$8.00

Delaware—Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small, round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy, without any hard pulp, with an exceedingly sweet, spicy and delicious flavor.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-yr. No. 1.....	\$.15	\$1.25	\$8.00

Regal—Very hardy, growth vigorous, wood short-jointed and ripens early; very productive. Bunch medium to large, very compact and handsome. Berries large, translucent, dark red, juicy, with a thin tough skin; pulp tender. Fine for home or market use.

	Each	Per 10
2-yr. plants.....	\$.35	\$3.00

Woodruff—A large, handsome, red grape, supposed to be a seedling of Concord; remarkably showy, very large bunch and profitable market sort. The vine is a strong grower, with healthy foliage and entirely hardy; ripens early.

	Each	Per 10
2-yr. No. 1.....	\$.35	\$3.00

White Sorts

Diamond—Grape from Concord seed, fertilized with Iona. In vigor of growth, color and texture of foliage and hardness of vine it partakes of the nature of its parent Concord, while in quality the fruit is equal to many of the best tender sorts, and ripens two weeks earlier than the Concord.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-yr. No. 1.....	\$.20	\$1.50	\$10.00

Niagara—Vine remarkably hardy, strong grower; bunches very large and compact, sometimes shouldered; berries large; light greenish white; semi-transparent, slightly ambered in the sun; skin thin but tough, and does not crack; quality good; very little pulp, melting and sweet to the center.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-yr. No. 1.....	\$.20	\$1.50	\$10.00
1-yr. No. 1.....	.15	1.00	8.00

PLACE YOUR ORDER EARLY, IT PAYS.



Strawberries

**Superb Fall Bearing
Strawberries.**

! Strawberry]Price List on page 18.

Strawberries will succeed in any soil that is adapted to ordinary farm or garden crops. Soil should be thoroughly prepared at a good depth, well drained and enriched. Vegetable manure (muck, rotten turf, wood soil, ashes, etc.) is the best. For field culture set in rows four feet apart, 18 inches in rows; for garden, 15 inches each way, leaving pathway every third row. To produce fine, large fruit keep in hills, pinching runner off as soon as they appear. The ground should always be kept clean and well cultivated. In winter a covering of leaves, straw or some kind of litter will protect the plants. Do not cover them until the ground is frozen, or so deep as to smother the plants, and remove covering before growth starts in spring. Mulching will keep the fruit clean and the soil in good condition throughout the fruiting season.

The blossoms of those marked with (P) are destitute of stamens and are termed pistillate; those marked (S) are staminate sorts or perfect flowering, and unless a row of perfect flowering variety is planted at intervals, not exceeding about a rod, they will produce imperfect fruit and but little of it, but when properly fertilized, as a rule, they produce more fruit than those with perfect flowers. We advise planting two rows of staminate to three rows of pistillate sorts throughout the field.

On receipt of plants, dip roots only in water, bury the roots in moist, shady ground until you are ready to set them out. Never sprinkle the tops of the plants or allow them to remain in the original package after receipt. Neglect or improper treatment is always fatal.

Our plants are grown under contract by a reliable grower in the State of Michigan, where plants are grown to perfection. You can rest assured that our plants will compare favorably with the best on the market. We have discontinued growing strawberry plants here owing to soil conditions.

Plants will be ready for shipment during the latter part of March or early April, according to weather conditions.

We prefer to ship strawberry plants by express or mail and separate from fruit or ornamental tree orders. If to be sent by mail add 10 cents for 25, and 25 cents per hundred to prices quoted.

Strawberry plants come tied in bundles of 25. Please make your order in multiples of 25 of a kind; we charge extra where bundles must be broken.

For field culture plant rows 4 feet apart, plants 18 inches apart in the rows; requiring 7,260 plants to the acre.

Extra Early Varieties

Luther (S)—Prolific, comes early and continues to bear until practically every berry reaches a good size. Fruit uniform in size and shape. Plants are healthy and make good rows. The fruit is of good size, roundish, bright red, firm and very easily picked. It succeeds best on rather light soils.

Michel (S)—One of the earliest varieties grown. Plant is a robust grower, strong and healthy, although plant is small; one of the best of the early fertilizers; as it blossoms early and late. Fruit is of medium size and good quality.

Bederwood (S)—Heavy bearer of good sized roundish fruit; season early, a good staminate variety to fertilize such sorts as Crescent and Warfield. Plants are deep rooted and stand a drouth better than most varieties, hence will do well on light soils.

Charles]I. (S)—A new extra early berry. Ripens nearly a week before Michel's Early; very productive, yielding more quarts of large, fine looking berries than any other early variety. Strong grower and fertilizer. Berries large, regular form and of good color and quality.

Medium Early

Dr. Burrill (S)—"The Million Dollar Strawberry." This new variety was introduced last year. It is an improved Senator Dunlap, and was originated by Dr. Reasoner of Illinois, who originated the famous Senator Dunlap. It is a cross of Senator Dunlap and Crescent, both being heavy producers. Berries are very large, of uniform size and shape. This new variety is a strong fertilizer, and its season of blossoming and fruiting is extra long. It ripens in midseason. Owing to its wonderful root system it stands drought best of all varieties. Berries are very dark red in color, extra solid and of the best quality for canning and home use, as well as one of the best shippers. The calyx is bright green and seeds very yellow, making it a beautiful strawberry. Our stock is limited and we urge you to place your order at once so we can reserve plants for you. Give this "Boss of Strawberries" a trial on your grounds.

Haverland (P)—Plant large, healthy, vigorous, and ripens fruit evenly and early. Berries are fine, uniform shape, large, excellent flavor and bright red; productive. One of the best well known sorts.



Field of Strawberries

STRAWBERRIES—Cont'd

Medium Early Varieties

Helen Davis (S)—One of the largest strawberries ever produced. A wonderful yielder and every berry smooth and well shaped. A grand early strawberry. The plants are strong and healthy, a good plant maker and produces strong fruit stems, and many of them. The fruit is a sight to see. Introducers description: "Plants hardy and strong. Fruit extra fine quality and appearance. Size one of the very largest. Color a beautiful, rich dark red clear through. Shape, perfect and smooth. Flavor in a class by itself, a peculiar velvet quality not found in others. One of the most productive varieties grown. Season early and continues to bear all through the season."

Dunlap (S)—Of pronounced Warfield type. It is a favorite wherever it has been tried. Begins to ripen soon after the earliest sorts and continues until near the end of the season. Fruit is large, conical in form, color deep rich red, flesh red and has a sprightly delicious flavor. One of the best commercial sorts and largely planted everywhere.

Warfield (P)—Plant a vigorous grower, tough and hardy, and very productive. Fruit large, conical, always of regular form and slightly necked. Color dark glossy red; holds its color a long time after being picked; excellent flavor. A great shipping berry.

Medium Late

Pocomoke (S)—Said to be nearly perfect from the standpoint of the commercial grower. Heavy bearer of large, firm, bright red berries, foliage healthy and luxuriant. Good plant maker, never misshapen, and holds up well in size. Said to be identical with Parson's Beauty.

Parson's Beauty (S)—An extra good strawberry that can be depended on to bring a paying crop every year. Plant is a strong grower with plenty of dark green foliage. Wonderfully productive. Berries are very large, evenly shaped and have a beautiful dark glossy finish. They closely resemble Pocomoke in every way. Parson's Beauty is a good, profitable strawberry, and we recommend them to our customers. This variety is now largely planted in the East and is making the growers there a lot of money. You will like Parson's Beauty, and it will be a valuable addition to your list of profitable varieties.

Gibson (S)—Commences to ripen with Dunlap and continues well into the season of the later sorts. Fruit stems are large and strong and the dark green foliage is an ample protection for blossom and fruit. Fruit is large and regular in shape, in color it is a rich red all over. Only a limited stock to offer.

Glen Mary (S)—Large, handsome and of fine flavor, vigorous and productive. A well known sort.

Bubach (P)—Of large and uniform size, fine form and color, great vigor of plant and productive. Leaves large, dark green, and endures the hottest sun perfectly.

Very Late

Aroma (S)—Fruit very large, roundish, conical, rarely misshapen, glossy red, of excellent quality and produced in abundance. One of the very best late varieties.

Stevens (S)—This variety makes strong, vigorous plants which yield heavy crops of fruit, and plenty of sturdy runners which take root promptly. The berries are large, long, a little flattened, and sometimes slightly creased, but generally smooth. Color is bright red, flesh red, but lighter. It ripens all over and has a firm surface protected by prominent seeds; keeps well after picking and is good for canning.

Brandywine (S)—Good shape, good quality, good size, firm and productive. A fine late berry for canning and for table use. Color very dark, a good market berry and a good shipper.

Gandy (S)—A well known, large, late variety; berries bright crimson, uniform size and shape; firm, plant healthy and vigorous. Brings highest price in market, ships well.

Sample (P)—One of the very best berries. Plants strong, large and healthy; fruit dark colored, uniform size and in great profusion and firm enough to ship well.

Fall Bearing Strawberries

Instructions as to planting and treatment after planting.—Set same as other strawberries. Remove fruit trees as they appear up to about August 1st, then let them mature. Blossoms should be removed from all new set strawberries for best results, but more particularly fall bearing varieties. Fertilize your ground and cultivate well. The better the soil and care, the better the fruit and the more fruit you will obtain.

Progressive (S)—Said to be the best of the fall bearing varieties; immense plant maker. Fruit medium size, high colored, red to the core; if picked before too ripe will ship well.

Superb (Perfect Flower)—One of the very best. Plants are strong and stand the winter well after producing a heavy crop of fruit from about Aug. 15th to November, according to season. The fruit of Superb is very large, round, rich, dark colored, glossy, attractive and smooth. Each berry is of good shape and ripens all over at once.

Prices of Strawberry Plants
F. O. B. Bridgman, Mich.

SPRING, 1918, DELIVERY.

Purchaser to pay express charges. If wanted by parcel post, add 10c for 25 plants, 25c for 100 plants to cover postage and extra packing. All orders for Strawberry plants must be accompanied with full remittance with order. We cannot carry book accounts or make C. O. D. shipments at the prices quoted.

All Strawberry orders will be booked separately and shipment made as soon as weather conditions will permit digging in the spring. Card notice will be sent when shipment leaves Bridgman.

Prices quoted are for the following amounts. 25 plants of a kind at the 25 rate; 50 to 300 plants of a kind at the 100 rate; 300 or more plants of a kind at the 1,000 rate.

	Per 25	Per 100	Per 1000
August Luther	\$.30	\$.75	\$3.50
Aroma	.30	.85	4.75
Brandywine	.30	.75	3.50
Bederwood	.30	.75	3.00
Bubach	.30	.85	5.25
Charles I.	.30	.85	4.75
Dr. Burrill	.30	.90	5.50
Gandy	.30	.85	4.75
Glen Mary	.30	.85	4.75
Gibson	.30	.75	4.00
Helen Davis	.30	.75	4.00
Haverland	.30	.75	4.00
Michel's Early	.30	.75	3.50
Pocomoke	.30	.75	4.00
Parson's Beauty	.30	.85	4.75
Senator Dunlap	.30	.75	3.50
Sample	.30	.85	4.75
Stevens's Late	.30	.85	4.75
Warfield	.30	.75	3.50

FALL BEARING STRAWBERRIES.

	Per 25	Per 100	Per 1000
Superb	\$.50	\$1.50	\$10.00
Progressive	.50	1.50	10.00

Every Fruit Grower Knows "SCALECIDE"

as the **GREAT SCALE KILLER**, but many have not yet learned of its greater value in the control of

FUNGIOUS DISEASES,

which no other dormant spray will control, such as **Apple Canker**, **Collar Root**, **Root Rot**, even the **Blight Canker**, that causes the twig blight and fire blight, or die-back of twigs.

IN ADDITION TO THIS

you cannot name a benefit from any other dormant spray, either oil or Lime-Sulfur, that "**Scalecide**" will not impart as well or better.

We are the Western Distributing Agents for the **B. G. Pratt Co., New York, N. Y.** Manufacturers of "**Scalecide**" and "**Sulfocide**" a Fungicide.

Owing to the constant changing of prices we are omitting prices in this Catalogue, but will be pleased to send you descriptive matter, circulars and prices upon request. Address all correspondence as follows.

H. J. Weber & Sons Nursery Company

NURSERY, MO.

N. B. All shipments are made from **St. Louis, Mo.**, we are only 1 mile from the Limits of St. Louis.

Asparagus

For garden culture dig a trench 18 inches wide and 12 inches deep, trenches 4 feet apart; fill in some well rotted manure in bottom of trench; then cover same with top soil about 2 inches. Plant on top of that, 18 inches apart in the row, and only cover the plant about 2 inches with good, fine soil, filling in the balance by degrees as the plant grows up. Give them a top dressing of manure annually, early in spring after loosening the beds on top by forking them over.

Write us for prices on larger quantities.

If wanted by parcel post add 15c for 25 plants, 50c for 100 plants, 1.000 lots should be sent by Express or Freight.

Columbian—It produces shoots which are white and remain so as long as fit for use. In addition to the marvelous advantage of its white color, the **Columbian Mammoth White Asparagus** is even more robust and vigorous in habit, and throws larger shoots and fully as many of them as the **Conover's Colossal**.

Conover—A mammoth variety of vigorous growth, an old and well tried sort; very popular.

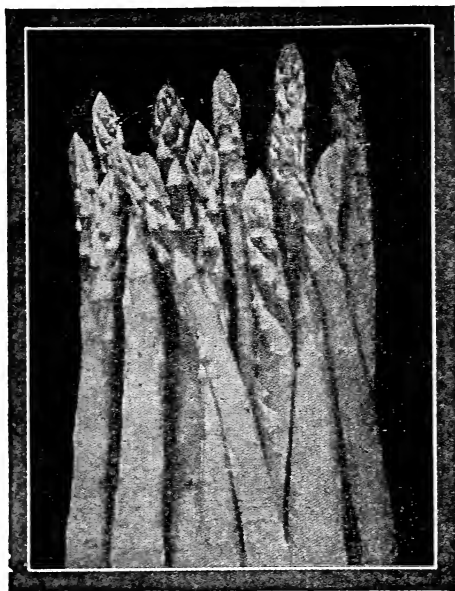
	Per 25	Per 100	Per 1000
2-year.....	\$.75	\$1.50	\$10.00
1-year.....	.60	1.25	7.50

Argenteuil—A fine and profitable variety; stalks mammoth in size; attractive color, sweet and tender; an immense yield and very early.

	Per 25	Per 100	Per 1000
2-year.....	\$.75	\$1.50	\$10.00
1-year.....	.60	1.25	7.50

Palmetto—Of Southern origin. It is earlier, a better yielder, more even and regular in its growth, and in quality equal to that old favorite, **Conover's Colossal**.

	Per 25	Per 100	Per 1000
2-year.....	\$.75	\$1.50	\$10.00
1-year.....	.60	1.25	7.50



Columbian Asparagus

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

This deserves to be ranked among the best early fruits of the garden. It affords the earliest material for pies and tarts, continues long in use and is valuable for canning. Make the bed very rich and deep. Plant in rows four feet apart and the plants three feet distant. Set the roots so that the crowns are about an inch below the surface.

Linnaeus—Large, early, tender and fine; the very best of all.

If wanted by parcel post, add 10c per plant to cover postage and extra packing.

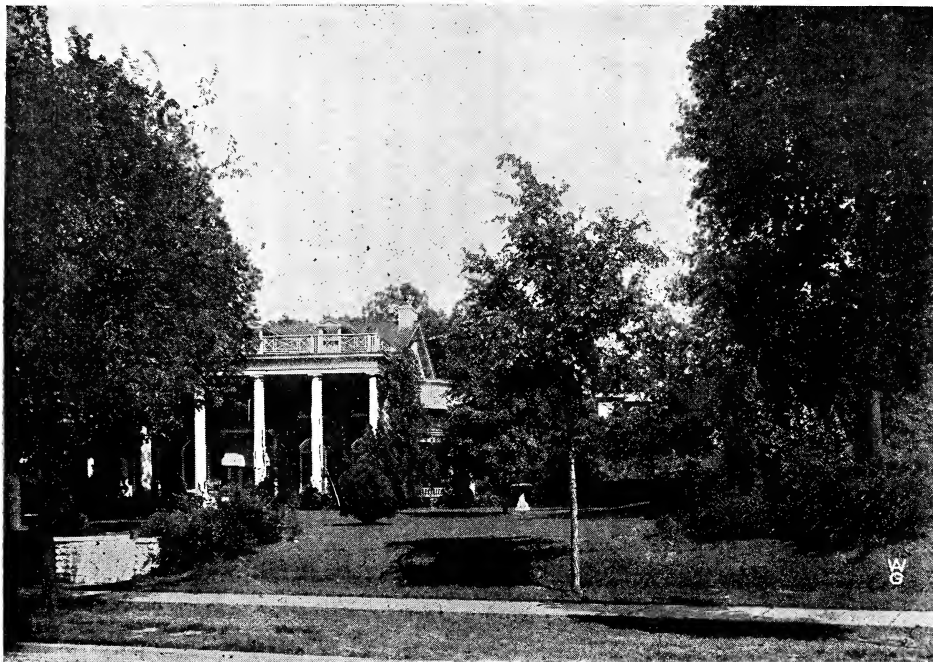
	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Large clumps.....	\$.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
Large sets.....	.15	1.25	8.00

We are Agents for the Deming Line of Spray and Power Pumps

Manufactured by the Deming Co., Salem, Ohio.

If in the market for a "**Spray Pump**", write us, tell us number of trees you have to spray and we will be pleased to suggest and price you a suitable outfit.

If you are in need of **Arsenate of Lead**, either paste form or dry, **Bordeaux Mixture**, **Bordeaux-Lead Arsenate**, **Lime-Sulfur**, **Nicotine Extract 30% and 40%**, etc., write us, we are in position to make you close prices. We handle the **GRASSELLI CHEMICAL CO.** products, and can usually make very prompt shipments from **St. Louis, Mo.**



Orna- mental Depart- ment

A few dollars spent
for trees and shrubs
to improve your prop-
erty will increase its
value far more than
the expenditure

Brief Suggestions to Planters

What to Plant—Impressed with the importance of planting only the most hardy ornamental trees and shrubs, and in order that our patrons may be spared much disappointment and expense, we have, as far as possible, omitted from our catalogue anything that is liable to suffer from severe cold. We have with great pains secured, both at home and abroad, all valuable hardy material, so as to render our assortment of this class as complete as possible. An examination of this catalogue shows what an extensive variety of stock is offered, enabling the planter, by a judicious use of the same, to accomplish any desired result with perfectly hardy trees, shrubs and plants. For convenience we have grouped the trees under the following heads: Deciduous Trees, Weeping Deciduous Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Vines and Climbers, Hedge Plants, Roses (Hybrid Perpetual, Everblooming, Climbing, Trailing, etc.), Evergreen Shrubs, Perennials, Hardy Bulbs, Tender Bulbs and Greenhouse Plants.

For Parks and Extensive Grounds—No difficulty can be experienced by anyone in making selections for this purpose. But we cannot impress too strongly the importance and value of flowering shrubs for effective masses and groups. There are many who imagine that the Rhododendrons and Azalea are indispensable. This is a great error. In this latitude both Rhododendrons and Azaleas require prepared soil and protection while hardy shrubs like the Weigela, Deutzia, Spirea, Hardy Hydrangea, Japan Quince, Double-Flowering Almonds, Lilac, Snowball, Althea, Paeony, Phlox and Japan Anemone, when planted in masses, produce a magnificent effect, need no protection and demand little skill or care in their management. What grand masses of bloom can be had throughout the season by the proper use of the various families. Then the purple and variegated-leaved trees and shrubs may also be planted in such a manner as to afford a rich and striking contrast. Groups of flowering trees form superb objects at the blossoming season, and it is strange that planters do not employ them more.

Highly effective groups can be formed of trees and shrubs possessing bright colored bark in winter.

For Lawns and Small Places—Whatever specimens are planted should be of the finest species, of moderate size, of graceful habit of growth and handsome foliage. A pendulous tree or one with variegated foliage may be occasionally introduced and will add to the beauty of the grounds. Depend mainly upon dwarf shrubs for small places, and in selecting, aim at securing a succession of bloom. Dwarf evergreens are very useful, and in small grounds hardy herbaceous border plants can be used with the most satisfactory results. A proper selection will afford as much bloom as ordinary bedding plants, and at half the trouble and expense.

When to Plant—Deciduous Trees, Shrubs and Vines can be planted either in Spring or Fall. Spring is the best time for Evergreens generally.

How to Plant—Preparation of the Roots: Cut off smoothly

all bruised or broken roots up to the sound wood; this prevents their decaying and hastens the emission of new roots and fibers.

Preparation of the Top—This consists in cutting back the top and side branches in such a way as to correspond with the more or less mutilated roots, as follows:

Trees with branching heads should have the small branches cut clean out, and the larger ones, intended for the frame-work of the tree, cut back till within two or three buds of their base. In cases where there is an abundant root, and small top or few branches, the pruning need be very light; but where the roots are small and the top heavy, severe pruning will be necessary. These remarks are applicable to all Deciduous Trees and Shrubs. Evergreens seldom require pruning, but Arborvitae and other Evergreens planted in hedge rows may be advantageously shorn immediately after planting.

Pruning—As practiced by some people, has the effect to render trees and shrubs unnatural and inelegant. We refer to the custom of shearing trees, particularly Evergreens, into cones, pyramids and other unnatural shapes. Every tree, shrub and plant has a habit of growth peculiar to itself, and this very peculiarity is one of its beauties. If we prune all trees into regular shapes we destroy their identity. The pruning knife, therefore, should be used to assist nature, and handled with judgment and care; to top off straggling branches, to thin the head of a tree which sometimes becomes too dense, and to remove dead wood. Sometimes it becomes necessary to prune severely to keep a tree from attaining too great size.

Shearing may be practiced on hedges, but never on trees or shrubs.

Pruning Shrubs—Many persons train and shear them into regular shapes, imagining that regular outline adds to their effect and beauty. While symmetry and regularity of outline are to be admired in a shrub, this quality should never be gained at the expense of health and natural grace. Each shrub has its peculiarities of habit and foliage, and we should aim to preserve them as far as possible. Judicious pruning to secure health and vigor is necessary, but trimming all kinds of shrubs into any one form shows a lack of appreciation for natural beauty, to say the least. Weigelas, Deutzias, Forsythia and Mock Orange flower on the wood of the previous season's growth, hence these shrubs should not be pruned in winter or spring, but in June, after they have finished flowering, when the old wood should be shortened or cut out, thus promoting the growth of the young wood which is to flower the following season.

Spireas, Lilac, Altheas and Honeysuckles may be trimmed during the winter or early in the spring, but the branches should only be reduced enough to keep them in good shape. The old growth should be occasionally thinned out and the suckers and roots sprouts removed when they appear. The best time, however, for pruning all shrubs is when they have done flowering.

The Hydrangea paniculata Grandiflora should be severely cut back and thinned early in spring.

Deciduous Ornamental Trees

Classification of Ornamental Trees.

For the convenience of purchasers we have classified the various ornamental trees as follows:

Pruning Evergreens—Use the knife occasionally to thicken the growth and preserve the shape. This can be done in April or May, just before the trees start to grow.

Large specimen trees are planted with less risk when dug with ball of earth. We make extra charge for this, but where it is possible to do so, it well repays the extra expense.

Class I—Trees Suitable for Street and Avenue Planting:

Acer Dasycarpum (Silver Leaved Maple).
Acer Platanoides (Norway Maple).
Acer Saccharinum (Sugar Maple).
Ailanthus Glandulosa (Tree of Heaven).
Celtis Occidentalis (Hackberry or Nettle Tree).
Fraxinus Alba (White Ash).
Liriodendron (Tulip Tree).
Platanus Occidentalis (American Sycamore).
Platanus Orientalis (European Sycamore).
Populus Fastigiata (Lombardy Poplar).
Populus Monolifera (Carolina Poplar).
Populus Nigra (Grecian Poplar).
Quercus palustris (Pin Oak).
Quercus Rubra (Red Oak).
Salisburia (Maiden Hair).
Tilia Americana (American Linden).
Tilia Europaea (European Linden).
Tilia Platyphyllos (Large Leaved European Linden).
Ulmus Americana (American Elm).

Class II—Trees with Cut or Lanceolated Foliage:

Acer var. Weirii Laciniatum (Weir's cut-leaved Maple).
Acer Polymorphum (Japan Maple).
Acer Polymorphum Atropurpureum (Purple Japan Maple).
Acer Polymorphum Atropurpureum Dissectum (Purple cut-leaved Japan Maple).
Alnus Glutinosa var. Laciniata Imperialis (Imperial cut-leaved Alder).
Betula Alba var. Lacinata Pendula (Cut-leaved Weeping Birch).
Sorbus Quercifolia (Oak-leaved Mountain Ash).

Class III—Trees with Colored Foliage:

Acer Platanoides var. Reitenbachii (Reitenbach's Maple). Purple foliage in fall.
Acer Platanoides var. Schwedlerii (Schwedler's Maple). Purple foliage in spring.
Acer Polymorphum var. Atropurpureum (Japan Maple). Purple foliage.

Acer Polymorphum var. Atropurpureum Dissectum (Japan Maple). Purple foliage.
Betula Alba var. Atropurpurea (Birch). Purple foliage.
Fagus Sylvatica var. Purpurea Major (Beech). Purple foliage.
Fagus Sylvatica var. Purpurea Riversii (Beech). Purple foliage.
Prunus Pissardi (Plum). Purple foliage.
Populus Canadensis var. Aurea Van Geertii (Poplar). Yellow foliage.
Populus Alba Bolleana (Poplar). Silver foliage.
Quercus Robur Pedunculata var. Concordia (Oak). Yellow foliage.
Salix Regalis (Silver Willow). Silver foliage.

Class IV—Trees Producing Conspicuous Flowers:

Aesculus (Horse Chestnut).
Aralia (Angelica Tree).
Catalpa Kaempferii and Speciosa.
Cercis (Red Bud).
Chionanthus (White Fringe).
Cornus (White and Red Flowering Dogwood).
Crataegus (Thorn). White and Scarlet Flowering.
Cytisus (Golden Chain).
Halesia (Silver Bell).
Koeleruteria (Varnish Tree).
Liriodendron (Tulip Tree).
Magnolia, in variety.
Persica (Peach). Double Flowering.
Prunus Frioloba (Plum). Double Flowering.
Prunus Padus (Bird Cherry).
Pyrus (Crab) in variety.

Class V—Weeping Trees. See Weeping Trees in this Catalog.

For descriptions, see under proper headings in this catalog.

For sizes larger or smaller than quoted herein, write us. We frequently have specimen stock of certain varieties and always have younger or smaller stock than we quote. Describe the class of stock desired and we will quote on such as we can supply.

In order to make it easier for planter to select trees for particular purposes, we have adopted letters to denote the various classes, as follows:

T—Denotes trees that attain a height of 50 feet and over at maturity.

M—Denotes trees that attain a height of 25 to 40 feet at maturity.

S—Denotes trees that attain a height of 8 to 15 feet at maturity.

D—Denotes trees that attain a height of 2 to 8 feet at maturity.



Residence Mr. Bishop, Forest Ridge, showing young Evergreens planted last year



Pin Oaks in Forest Ridge, furnished by us 6 years ago

Deciduous Trees



Japanese Maple



Norway Maple

Nomenclature

The names of Trees, Shrubs, Perennials, etc., published in this Catalogue are in accordance with the recommendations adopted by the American Joint Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature, representing the American Association of Nurserymen, Ornamental Growers' Association, American Society of Landscape Architects, American Pharmaceutical Association, American Association of Park Superintendents.

ACER-MAPLE

A. dasycarpum or *eriocarpum*. (Soft or Silver Leaved Maple.)—See *A. Saccharinum*.

A. dasycarpum var. *pyramidalis*. (Pyramidal Silver Maple.)—See *A. Saccharinum* var. *pyramidalis*.

A. dasycarpum var. *Wierii*. (Wier's Cut-leaved Silver Maple.)—See *A. Saccharinum* var. *Wierii*.

A. negundo. (Ash Leaved Maple or Box Elder.) *M*.—A fine rapid-growing variety, with handsome, light green foliage and spreading head; very hardy; desirable for street planting and succeeds in many sections where other varieties do not thrive.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$0.60	\$5.00	\$40.00
8 to 10 ft.....	.90	7.00	60.00
1¼ to 1½ in. dia.....	1.20	10.00	80.00
1½ to 1¾ in. dia.....	1.80	15.00	120.00
1¾ to 2 in. dia.....	2.25	19.00	150.00

A. platanoides. (Norway). *T*.—A native of Europe. Its large, compact habit, broad, deep green shining foliage, render it one of the most desirable species for streets, parks and lawns.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1¼ to 1½ in. dia.....	\$1.80	\$15.00	\$120.00
1½ to 1¾ in. dia.....	2.75	22.50	180.00
1¾ to 2 in. dia.....	3.75	31.50	250.00
2 to 2½ in. dia.....	4.50	37.50	300.00
2½ to 3 in. dia.....	6.00		
3 to 4 in. dia.....	9.00		

A. platanoides var. *Schwedleri*. (Purple Norway Maple.) *M*.—The beautiful leaves attract attention at all seasons, but are especially fine in spring, when their gleaming red and purple contrasts brightly with the delicate green of other

trees. In mid-summer they are purplish green in autumn golden yellow.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$2.25	\$19.00	
8 to 10 ft.....	3.00	25.00	

A. saccharinum. (Silver Leaved) *T*.—A hardy rapid growing native tree of large size, valuable for producing a quick shade. Excellent for street planting. Our stock of these is very large in all sizes.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 ft.....	\$0.45	\$3.75	\$30.00
6 to 8 ft.....	.60	5.00	40.00
8 to 10 ft.....	.90	7.00	60.00
1¼ to 1½ in. dia.....	1.20	10.00	80.00
1½ to 1¾ in. dia.....	1.50	12.50	100.00
1¾ to 2 in. dia.....	2.25	19.00	150.00
2 to 2½ in. dia.....	3.00	25.00	200.00
2½ to 3 in. dia.....	4.50	37.50	

Select specimens, priced upon application.

A. saccharinum var. *pyramidalis*. (Pyramidal Silver Maple.) *T*.—Grows in perfect pyramidal shape on the order of the Lombardy Poplar; the best of the pyramidal-growing trees. We recommend it very highly for Avenue planting; also for making screens. Our trees are low branched.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 ft.....	\$0.60	\$5.00	\$40.00
6 to 8 ft.....	.90	7.00	60.00
8 to 10 ft.....	1.50	12.50	100.00
1¼ to 1½ in. dia.....	2.25	19.00	150.00
1½ to 1¾ in. dia.....	3.00	25.00	200.00
1¾ to 2 in. dia.....	3.75	31.50	250.00
2 to 2½ in. dia.....	4.50	37.50	
2½ to 3 in. dia.....	6.00	50.00	

A. saccharinum var. *Wierii*. (Wier's Cut-leaved Silver Maple.) *T*.—One of the best cut or dissected-leaved trees, being of rapid growth it soon produces an effect. Young shoots slender and drooping.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 ft.....	\$0.60	\$5.00	\$40.00
6 to 8 ft.....	.90	7.00	60.00
8 to 10 ft.....	1.50	12.50	100.00
1¼ to 1½ in. dia.....	2.25	19.00	150.00
1½ to 1¾ in. dia.....	3.00	25.00	200.00
1¾ to 2 in. dia.....	3.75	31.50	250.00
2 to 2½ in. dia.....	4.50	37.50	
2½ to 3 in. dia.....	6.00	50.00	

A. saccharum (Sugar). *T*.—A very popular American tree, and for its stately form and fine foliage justly ranked among the very best, both for lawn and avenue.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$1.20	\$10.00	\$80.00
8 to 10 ft.....	1.80	15.00	120.00
1¼ to 1½ in. dia.....	2.40	20.00	160.00
1½ to 1¾ in. dia.....	3.00	25.00	200.00
1¾ to 2 in. dia.....	3.75	31.50	250.00
2 to 2½ in. dia.....	5.25	44.00	350.00

JAPANESE MAPLE

A. palmatum atropurpureum. (Purple-leaved Japan Maple.) *D*.—Forms a bushy shrub; foliage dark purple and deeply cut; very ornamental. The hardiest and altogether the best of the Japan Maples.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in. high.....	\$1.80		
2 to 3 ft.....	2.25		
3 to 4 ft.....	3.00		

We have discontinued all other varieties of Japan Maple, as the above is the best and only one that is satisfactory in this section.

AESCULUS—Chestnut

A. hippocastanum (Horse). *T*.—This magnificent, large sized tree has no superior on the lawn. In the spring it is profusely covered with panicles of white flowers dotted with red.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.....	\$1.00	\$9.00	
5 to 6 ft.....	1.35	11.50	
6 to 8 ft.....	1.80	15.00	
8 to 10 ft.....	3.00	25.00	

A. hippocastanum alba plena. (Double White Flowering Horse Chestnut.) *T*.—A splendid variety, with double white flowers in large panicles, and of fine pyramidal growth. This variety bears no nuts to litter the lawn and is highly recommended on that account. One of the best ornamental trees.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.....	\$2.25		
5 to 6 ft.....	3.00		

A. carnea rubicunda. (Double Red-flowering Horse Chestnut.) *M*.—Flowers showy red. One of the most valuable lawn trees. Forms a round head and leaves are of a deeper green than the white flowering sort.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 ft., imported.....	\$2.25		
6 to 8 ft., imported.....	3.00		

**Aesculus Horse Chestnut****American White Birch****Catalpa Speciosa****AILANTHUS—Tree of Heaven.**

A. altissima (glandulosa). T.—A rapid growing, lofty tree, long, elegant foliage. A distinct ornamental tree with pinnate foliage, exempt from diseases and insects. Useful in producing tropical effects.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.00	\$9.00	\$70.00
8 to 10 ft.	1.50	12.50	100.00
10 to 12 ft.	2.25	19.00	150.00

ALNUS—Alder

A. glutinosa (European or Common Alder). M.—Foliage roundish, wedge-shaped; growth rapid.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.20	\$10.00	\$80.00
8 to 10 ft.	1.50	12.50	100.00
10 to 12 ft.	2.25	19.00	150.00

A. glutinosa laciniata. (Cut-leaved Alder.) M.—A very striking and beautiful tree, with delicate and beautiful leaves; hardy and of vigorous growth; one of the finest cut-leaved trees in cultivation.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.80	\$15.00	
8 to 10 ft.	2.50	21.50	

AMELANCHIER—Mespilus

A. canadensis. (Service Tree or Shadblow.) M.—A small, slender tree that bears a profusion of drooping spikes of white flowers, rendering the tree quite conspicuous about the time that shad are running up the river. Also grown for its fruit.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$26.00
2 to 3 ft.	.55	4.50	36.00
3 to 4 ft.	.75	6.50	50.00

AMYGDALUS—Almond and Peach

Amygdalus. (Almond Double-flowering.)—See Deciduous Shrubs.

A. Persica. (Double-flowering Peach.) S.—Very ornamental. Flowers pure white and double; superb.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0.45	\$3.75	
4 to 5 ft.	.60	5.00	

A. Persica rubra. (Double red-flowering Peach.) S.—Flowers semi-double, bright red, fine.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0.45	\$3.75	
4 to 5 ft.	.60	5.00	

A. triloba. (Double-flowering Plum.) D.—A beautiful small tree or shrub of fine habit, with elegant, double, rosy flowers, set very closely on slender branches.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.45	\$3.75	
2 to 3 ft.	.55	4.50	
3 to 4 ft.	.60	5.00	

ARALIA—Angelica Tree

Very ornamental foliage, small tree, adapted to a variety of soils, but thriving best in well-drained situations. The immense, finely divided foliage, large, showy heads of white flowers, followed by the showy-colored seed clusters, render them very effective. As lawn plants or for use in sub-tropical effects they will be found very useful.

A. spinosa (Hercules Club). S.—A very showy sort, yet which produces suckers quite freely. Immense clusters of small, white flowers in July.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$24.00
2 to 3 ft.	.45	3.75	30.00
3 to 4 ft.	.60	5.00	40.00
4 to 5 ft.	.90	7.50	60.00
6 to 8 ft.	1.20	10.00	80.00

A. pentaphylla. See Acanthopanax, Deciduous Shrubs.

BETULA—Birch

The various varieties of Birches are considered among the most graceful of the deciduous trees, and are almost indispensable in producing decorative effects. The various barks are always attractive.

B. alba (European White Birch). T.—Of which Coleridge says: "Most beautiful of forest trees, the lady of the woods."

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.	\$0.75	\$6.50	\$50.00
5 to 6 ft.	1.00	9.00	70.00
6 to 8 ft.	1.35	11.50	90.00
8 to 10 ft.	1.80	15.00	120.00

We have some large specimen trees that should be dug with ball of earth. Prices on application.

B. alba laciniata pendula. (Weeping Cut-leaved Birch.) See Weeping Trees.

B. alba purpurea. (Purple Birch.) M.—A handsome, white-barked tree, with dark purple leaves which contrast beautifully with the bark.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.	\$1.50	\$12.50	
5 to 6 ft.	1.80	15.00	

B. alba pyramidalis. (Pyramidal Birch.) M.—Of pyramidal habit, like the Lombardy Poplar. Very useful in landscape work. Bark silvery white. Very ornamental.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.	\$1.50	\$12.50	
5 to 6 ft.	1.80	15.00	

B. lutea. (Yellow Birch.) M.—This variety makes a shapely, handsome tree, with bronze-colored bark. It will grow almost anywhere and should be included in collections of desirable trees.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.	\$0.90	\$7.50	
5 to 6 ft.	1.50	12.50	

B. papyrifera. (Paper or Canoe Birch.) T.—Native of America, makes a large tree, foliage large and handsome, bark brilliant white.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.	\$0.90	\$7.50	
5 to 6 ft.	1.50	12.50	

B. populifolia. (American White Birch.) M.—An American species, with triangular taper-pointed, smooth, glossy leaves. Rapid grower.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.	\$0.90	\$7.50	
5 to 6 ft.	1.50	12.50	
6 to 8 ft.	1.80	15.00	

BROUSSONETIA—Paper Mulberry

B. papyrifera. (Ornamental.) S.—Fast growing, deciduous, Mulberry-like tree. Requires rather good open garden soil. Hardy in situations which are not very exposed. Admirably adapted for city planting, as it is not subject to the action of the gases as other trees.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0.75	\$6.50	\$50.00
4 to 5 ft.	1.00	9.00	70.00
5 to 6 ft.	1.35	11.50	90.00

CARAGANA—Pea Tree

C. arborescens. D.—A handsome dwarf tree with bright yellow flowers in May and June.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$24.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.45	3.75	30.00
4 to 5 ft. ....	.60	5.00	40.00
5 to 6 ft.	1.00	9.00	70.00

CASTANEA—Chestnut

See Nut Trees.

CATALPA—Indian Bean

C. bignonioides nana. (Chinese Catalpa.) (Bungei.) D.—A small species that grows 8 to 10 feet high, as broad, forming a great bush clothed with a dense mass, heart-shaped leaves. Among our hardy shrubs there are but few, if any, that are more effective as foliage plants for park or lawn. When grafted on a stalk of one of the tree species 5 or 6 feet high it makes a handsome standard tree, with a very dense and symmetrical globular head.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Standard trees.			
1 year heads, grafted....	\$1.00	\$9.00	\$80.00
2 year heads, grafted....	1.50	12.50	100.00
3 year heads, grafted....	2.50	22.50	

Dwarf Trees or Bushes.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft. ....	.75	6.50	50.00
2 to 3 ft.	1.00	9.00	80.00
3 to 4 ft.	1.50	12.50	

C. speciosa. (Western.) T.—One of the most rapid growers. Large heart-shaped, downy leaves, and compound panicles of white flowers, tinged with violet and dotted with purple and yellow.

This is one of the most valuable of timber trees, valuable for lumber, tie and fence posts. Every farm should have from one to five acres in timber belt of this valuable tree.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 ft. (whips)....	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$30.00
6 to 8 ft. ....	.60	5.00	40.00
8 to 10 ft. ....	.75	6.50	50.00
1½ to 1¾ in. dia.	1.20	10.00	80.00
1¾ to 2 in. dia.	1.50	12.50	100.00

CELTIS—Hackberry or Nettle Tree

C. occidentalis. M.—A native tree that deserves more general planting. Leaves are light green, glossy, pointed. Not subject to insect pests. Branches are slender and grow horizontally, forming a wide-shaped head. Thrives in all soils.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 6 ft.	\$0.90	\$7.50	\$65.00
6 to 8 ft.	1.20	10.00	80.00
8 to 10 ft.	1.50		

Select specimens from 3 to 5 inches in diameter. Prices quoted upon application.

CERCIDIPHYLLUM

C. japonicum. S.—Of rapid growth, erect, slender habit, with pretty, deeply veined, cordate leaves.

	Each	Per 10
4 to 5 ft.	\$1.25	\$10.00
5 to 6 ft.	1.50	12.50

CERASUS—Cherry

See Prunus.

CERCIS—Red Bud

C. canadensis. (American Judas.) M.—A small tree of irregular rounded form, with pretty foliage, and very showy when in bloom; the branches and twigs are covered with a dense mass of small pink flowers in the fifth month before the leaves expand.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0.75	\$6.50	\$50.00
4 to 5 ft. ....	.90	7.50	60.00
5 to 6 ft.	1.25	10.00	80.00
6 to 8 ft.	1.50	12.50	100.00

C. chinensis (Japonica) (Japan Judas). D.—Of medium size; rounded form, foliage deep shining green and heart-shaped; flowers larger than those of *Canadensis*, and of a rich reddish purple color; a valuable small tree.

	Each	Per 10
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0.50	\$4.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.75	6.50

CHIONANTHUS—White Fringe

C. virginica. S.—A small native tree, with ash-like leaves and clusters of snow-white flowers, resembling an elegant fringe.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0.45	\$3.50	\$30.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.60	5.00	40.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.90	7.50	60.00
4 to 5 ft.	1.25	10.00	80.00

CORNUS—Dogwood

C. florida. (White Flowering.) M.—An American species, of spreading irregular form, growing from 16 to 20 feet high. The flowers are produced in spring before the leaves appear; they are white and very showy. Popular.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.75	\$6.50	\$50.00
3 to 4 ft.	1.00	9.00	70.00
4 to 5 ft.	1.50	12.50	100.00
5 to 6 ft.	1.80	15.00	120.00

C. florida rubra. (Red Flowering.) M.—Recently introduced. A variety producing flowers suffused with bright red; blooms when quite young. One of the finest flowering trees.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.	\$1.80	\$15.00
3 to 4 ft.	2.40	20.00
4 to 5 ft.	3.00	25.00

CRATAEGUS—Thorn

C. coccinea. (Scarlet-fruited Thorn.) M.—A fine native variety. Single white flowers in spring, scarlet fruit in autumn.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.75	\$6.50
3 to 4 ft.	1.00	9.00
4 to 5 ft.	1.50	12.50

C. crus-galli. (Cockspur Thorn.) S.—A well known native thorn; has long sharp spines or thorns; fruit bright red; valuable for hedging.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.75	\$6.50	\$50.00
3 to 4 ft.	1.00	9.00	70.00
4 to 5 ft.	1.50	12.50	100.00

C. oxycantha var. *alba plena*. (Double White Thorn.) S.—Has small double white flowers. A highly ornamental variety, on account of both foliage and flowers. Makes a striking contrast when planted with the double scarlet.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0.75	\$6.50	\$50.00
4 to 5 ft.	1.00	9.00	70.00

C. oxycantha var. *Paulii*. (Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn.) S.—Flowers bright carmine red. Superior to any of its color.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0.75	\$6.50	\$50.00
4 to 5 ft.	1.00	9.00	70.00

CYTISUS—Golden Chain

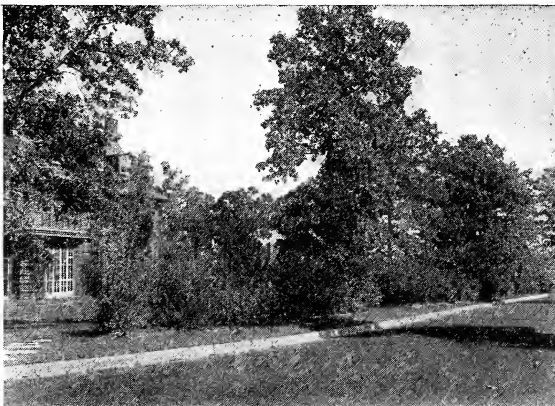
See Laburnum.

EUONYMUS—Spindle Tree

See Deciduous Shrubs.

FRAXINUS—Ash

A class of large, ornamental trees, adapted to a great variety of soils. Of quite rapid growth and possessing many desirable characters for lawn, street and park planting.



Screen of Shrubs
Residence Frank Von Brecht



Grounds of E. Grove, Jr., Hampton Park



Cornus—Dogwood

F. americana. (American White.) M.—A rapid growing native tree, valuable for planting along streets or in parks; may be extensively planted for timber; largely used in the manufacture of agricultural implements.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.	\$0.75	\$6.50	\$50.00
8 to 10 ft.	1.00	9.00	70.00
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. dia.	1.30	11.50	90.00
1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. dia.	1.80	15.00	120.00
1 3/4 to 2 in. dia.	2.70	22.50	180.00
2 to 2 1/4 in. dia.	3.75	32.00	250.00
2 1/4 to 3 in. dia.	5.00	42.50	

F. lanceolata. (Viridis) (Green Ash.) M.—A pretty tree of medium size, with leaves plain green on both sides.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.	\$0.75	\$6.50	\$50.00
8 to 10 ft.	1.00	9.00	70.00
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. dia.	1.30	11.50	90.00
1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. dia.	1.80	15.00	120.00

For Weeping Ash—See Weeping Trees.

For Mountain and Oak-Leaved Ash—See Sorbus—Deciduous Trees.

GLEDITSIA (Gleditschia) (Honey Locust)

G. triacanthos. M.—A rapid growing native tree, with powerful spines and delicate foliage.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 ft.	\$0.75	\$6.50	\$50.00
6 to 8 ft.	1.00	9.00	70.00
8 to 10 ft.	1.50	12.50	100.00

GINKGO—(Salisburia) (Maiden Hair Tree)

G. biloba. T.—A native of China and Japan, forming a medium or large tree; leaves fan-shaped. Tree of a rapid growth and belonging to the Conifera.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.20	\$10.00	\$80.00
8 to 10 ft.	1.80	15.00	120.00
10 to 12 ft.	3.00	27.50	250.00

Specimen Trees 2 to 3 in. in diameter. 6.00
The Ginkgo being a hard tree to transplant, we advise digging with ball the same as with evergreens. The cost of balling, burlapping and delivering will be extra, according to size of tree wanted.

GYMNOCLADUS—Kentucky Coffee Tree

G. dioica. (Canadensis.) M.—A strikingly ornamental, irregular, open-topped tree, with peculiar rough-barked and twigless branches and immense, broad, double-compound foliage of a peculiar bluish-green color. The flowers are white, in open racemes, followed by immense long, brown pods. A picturesque and desirable tree.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 ft.	\$1.00	\$9.00	\$70.00
6 to 8 ft.	1.50	12.50	100.00
8 to 10 ft.	1.80	15.00	120.00
10 to 12 ft.	3.00	25.00	

HALESIA—Silver Bell

Brown light green foliage, dense growing trees of small size and well adapted for lawn culture and grouping with other plants. Their chaste, pure white flowers are produced in abundance along the entire length of the branches as the leaves appear in the spring, and give a very charming picture. Best grown in well-drained soil in somewhat sheltered position.

H. tetraptera. (Carolina.) S.—The hardest species. Very choice.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.75	\$6.50	\$50.00
3 to 4 ft.	.90	7.50	60.00
4 to 5 ft.	1.10	9.00	70.00

JUGLANS—Walnut

See Nut Trees.

KOELREUTERIA—Varnish Tree

K. paniculata. M.—A charming small tree, a native of China, with glossy, divided foliage and large terminal panicles of showy golden-yellow flowers in July, followed by curious bladder seed-vessels. Its pleasingly colored foliage and neat habit of growth, with its showy flowers, render it a very desirable lawn tree.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.	\$0.90	\$7.50	\$60.00
5 to 6 ft.	1.00	8.50	70.00
6 to 8 ft.	1.75	15.00	120.00



Fraxinus Americana—American White Ash

LABURNUM—Golden Chain

L. anagyroides. (Cytisus.)—A native of Europe, with smooth and shining foliage. The name Golden Chain alludes to the length of the drooping racemes of yellow flowers which appear in June.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0.90	\$7.50	\$60.00
4 to 5 ft.	1.20	10.00	80.00
5 to 6 ft.	1.50	12.50	100.00

LARIX—Larch

L. decidua. (Europaea.) T.—A beautiful, rapid-growing pyramidal tree, with all the characteristics of an evergreen, except that it drops its foliage in the autumn.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.60	\$5.00	\$40.00
3 to 4 ft.	.90	7.50	60.00
4 to 5 ft.	1.20	10.00	80.00

LIQUIDAMBER—Sweet Gum

L. styraciflua. T.—A large native tree, with rough, corky bark and shining, deep lobed, star-shaped leaves, changing to deep crimson in the autumn.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.	\$1.50	\$12.50	\$100.00
5 to 6 ft.	1.80	15.00	120.00
6 to 8 ft.	2.25	19.00	150.00
8 to 10 ft.	2.75	22.50	180.00

The Gum, like the Tulip and Birch, are hard trees to transplant; we recommend digging the larger sizes with ball and burlapping. We charge extra for this work, according to size tree. We will have some large specimen trees to offer for spring delivery. If interested, write for prices.

LIRIODENDRON—Tulip Tree

L. tulipifera. T.—One of our very largest native trees, with large, smooth, shining leaves, greenish-yellow flowers and an umbrageous head.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 ft.	\$1.00	\$9.00	\$70.00
6 to 8 ft.	1.50	12.50	100.00
8 to 10 ft.	2.00	17.50	150.00

The Tulip, like the Gum and Birch, are hard trees to transplant; we recommend digging the larger sizes with ball and burlapping. We charge extra for this work, according to size tree. We have some large specimen trees to offer for spring delivery. If interested, write us for prices.

MAGNOLIA

M. accuminata. (Cucumber Tree.) T.—A beautiful and symmetrical tall tree, with large leaves; excellent for lawns and avenues.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 6 ft.....	\$1.50	\$12.50	\$100.00
6 to 8 ft.....	2.25	19.00	150.00

M. glauca. (Sweet Bay or Swamp Magnolia.) S.—When planted in moist soil this makes a handsome tree of medium size. Its leaves are glossy, laurel-like, almost evergreen. In June its pure white flower-cups are lovely and grand.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1.50	\$12.50	\$100.00
3 to 4 ft.....	1.80	15.00	120.00
4 to 5 ft.....	2.25	19.00	150.00

M. tripetala. (Umbrella Tree.) S.—A hardy, medium-sized tree, with immense leaves, and large white flowers 4 to 6 inches in diameter, in June.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$1.50	\$12.50	\$100.00
4 to 6 ft.....	2.25	19.00	150.00

MAGNOLIA—Chinese Species and Their Hybrids

These sorts flower very early, even before the leaves appear; many varieties are fragrant and the display of color is grand. They are best transplanted in spring.

Owing to war conditions we are uncertain whether our importation from Holland will reach us the coming spring or not. We are therefore only quoting prices conditional that stock reaches us in good shape. All orders will be booked under these conditions.

VARIETIES

M. Soulangeana. (Soulange's Magnolia) S.—One of the hardest and finest of foreign Magnolias, resembling *Conspicua* in flower and habit. Its flowers are from 3 to 5 inches across, cup-shaped, white and rosy violet, opening a little later than *Conspicua*.

	Each
3 to 4 ft.....	\$4.00
4 to 5 ft.....	5.00

M. Soulangeana alba superba. D.—A very fine white variety.

	Each
3 to 4 ft.....	\$4.00
4 to 5 ft.....	5.00

M. Soulangeana Alexandrina. (Alexander's Magnolia.) S.—Closely resembling *M. Soulangeana* in color of flowers, but a few days earlier.

	Each
3 to 4 ft.....	\$4.00
4 to 5 ft.....	5.00

M. Soulangeana speciosa. (Showy Magnolia.) S.—The flowers of this species are a trifle smaller and lighter colored than *Soulangeana*. They open about a week later and remain perfect on the tree longer than those of any other Chinese Magnolia. Very hardy.

	Each
3 to 4 ft.....	\$4.00
4 to 5 ft.....	5.00

M. stellata. (Halleana.) S.—A pretty dwarf form that opens its snowy, semi-double flowers in April, earlier than any other Magnolia; their fragrance is pronounced and delicate. Rare.

	Each
2 to 3 ft.....	\$4.00

M. Soulangeana Lenei. (Lene's Hybrid.) S.—A variety of great beauty. The large flowers are of a deep rose color, the foliage tropical and heavy, the tree vigorous and profuse blooming, frequently opening flowers at intervals through the summer.

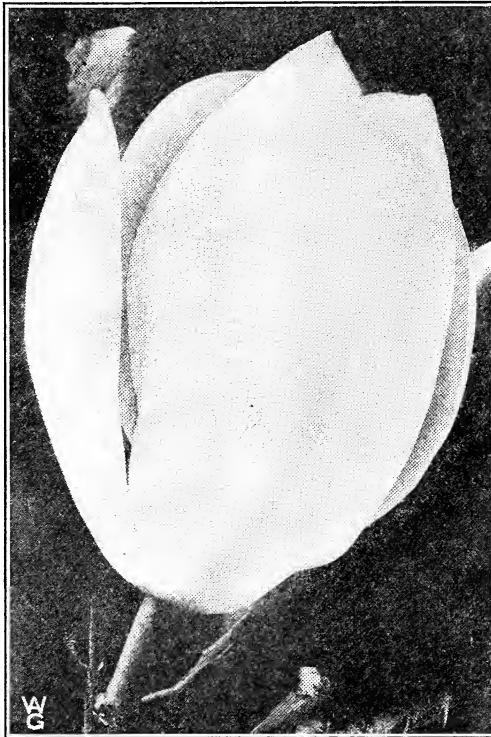
	Each
3 to 4 ft.....	\$4.00
4 to 5 ft.....	5.00

M. stellata. (Halleana.) S.—A pretty dwarf form that opens its snowy, semi-double flowers in April, earlier than any other Magnolia; their fragrance is pronounced and delicate. Rare.

	Each
2 to 3 ft.....	\$4.00

MALUS—Crab

M. ioensis. (Bechtel's Double Flowering Crab.) S.—The beauty and delicate fragrance of the bloom of the sweet-scented crab is a theme for poets and this new variety is a gem among hardy plants. The flowers are sometimes mistaken for small pink roses, and the perfume tends to increase rather than correct the delusion.

**Beautiful Bloom of the Magnolia**

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1.00	\$9.00	\$75.00
3 to 4 ft.....	1.30	11.50	90.00
4 to 5 ft.....	1.80	15.00	120.00

M. floribunda. (Single-Flowering Crab.) S.—Flowers beautiful carmine in bud; white when open; May. Fruit very ornamental in autumn.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$1.00	\$9.00
4 to 5 ft.....	1.30	11.50

M. floribunda atrosanguinea. (Red-Flowering Crab.) S.—Flowers crimson, in great profusion. A very fine variety.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$1.00	\$9.00
4 to 5 ft.....	1.30	11.50

M. Halliana Parkmanii. (Parkman's Crab.) S.—Dwarf habit, foliage dark green, hangs on late. Flowers very double, drooping, dark rose, retaining their color until flowers drop. A very fine variety.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1.00	\$9.00
3 to 4 ft.....	1.30	11.50
4 to 5 ft.....	1.80	15.00

PAULOWNIA—Empress Tree

P. tomentosa. (Imperialis.) S.—A magnificent tropical-looking tree from Japan; of extremely rapid growth and surpassing all others in size of its leaves, which are twelve to fourteen inches in diameter. Blossoms trumpet-shaped, formed in large, upright panicles, and appearing in May. Kills back during severe winters, but sprouts from the roots again, it soon regains its beauty.

	Each
3 to 4 ft.....	\$1.25
4 to 5 ft.....	1.50
6 to 8 ft.....	2.25

PERSICA—Peach

See *Amygdalus* under *Deciduous Trees*.

PLATANUS—Sycamore or Plane

The Sycamore is probably the hardiest of all street trees for our larger cities. It can stand more abuse than any other tree we know of, is not affected with many of the injurious insect pests that infect other varieties of trees, it can stand the smoke and gases better than can most other ornamental street trees. We recommend the Sycamore for general planting in large cities, manufacturing cities and cities lying along rivers on lowlands where the other finer trees would stand very little chance of surviving for any length of time.

P. occidentalis. (American Plane.) T. A tree of the largest size, growing rapidly, very ornamental and entirely hardy. Fine for street planting.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$0.90	\$7.50	\$60.00
8 to 10 ft.....	1.20	10.00	80.00
1¼ to 1½ in. dia..	1.50	12.50	100.00
1½ to 1¾ in. dia..	2.25	19.00	150.00
1¾ to 2 in. dia..	3.00	25.00	200.00
2 to 2½ in. dia..	3.75	32.50	250.00
2½ to 3 in. dia..	5.00	45.00	
3 to 4 in. dia..	7.50		

P. orientalis. (European Plane.) T. A lofty, wide-spreading tree; large five-lobed leaves; valuable for its handsome foliage and free growth; makes an excellent street tree.

This is undoubtedly the best variety of the Sycamores for general street planting, on account of its more compact growth than the American variety. Holds its foliage later in the fall. We do not recommend it, however, for low-lying cities, such as East St. Louis, Ill. The variety (*Occidentalis*) is best for such locations.

We have probably the largest stock of Oriental Planes in the West.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$0.90	\$7.50	\$60.00
8 to 10 ft.....	1.20	10.00	80.00
1¼ to 1½ in. dia..	1.50	12.50	100.00
1½ to 1¾ in. dia..	2.25	19.00	150.00
1¾ to 2 in. dia..	3.00	25.00	200.00
2 to 2½ in. dia..	3.75	32.50	250.00
2½ to 3 in. dia..	5.00	45.00	
3 to 4 in. dia..	7.50		

POPULUS—Poplar

P. nigra italica. (Lombardy Poplar) (Lombardy.) T.—This grows to an immense height, and is remarkable for its columnar growth. In landscape work breaks the monotony of the lower, round-topped trees. One of the charac-

POPULUS—Poplar—Cont'd

teristic trees of Lombardy and other parts of Italy.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 ft.....	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
6 to 8 ft.....	.45	3.50	30.00
8 to 10 ft.....	.60	5.00	40.00
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. dia.....	.90	7.50	60.00
1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. dia.....	1.50	12.50	100.00
1 3/4 to 2 in. dia.....	2.25	19.00	150.00
2 to 2 1/2 in. dia.....	3.00	25.00	200.00
2 1/2 to 3 in. dia.....	3.75	32.50	250.00

We have over 30,000 of the above variety growing in our Nurseries, enough trees to plant a row 60 miles long.

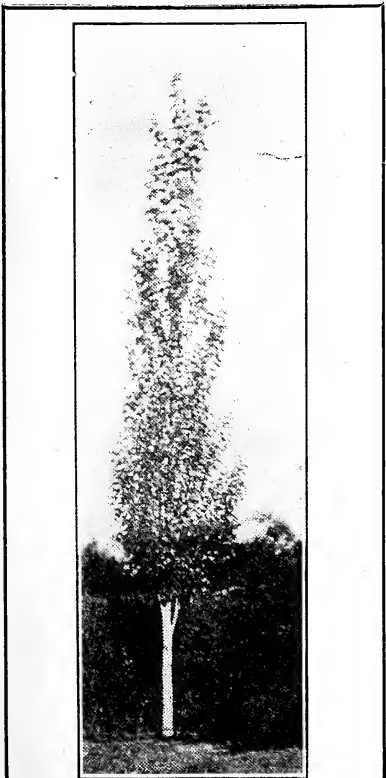
See cover page what can be done with this most valuable tree in Landscape Gardening.

P. deltoides monilifera. (Carolina Poplar) (Carolina). M.—A vigorous, healthy native tree of rapid growth, pyramid in form, with large, glossy leaves; valuable for park or street planting.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$24.00
8 to 10 ft.....	.45	3.75	30.00
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. dia.....	.60	5.00	40.00
1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. dia.....	.90	7.50	60.00
1 3/4 to 2 in. dia.....	1.50	12.50	100.00
2 to 2 1/2 in. dia.....	2.25	19.00	150.00

We have some large size trees of the above variety that will caliper 4 to 7 inches for immediate effect; if interested write us for prices and state number you could use.

P. alba pyramidalis. (Boleana) (Silver). M.—New pyramidal form, leaves dark green on upper side, brilliant silver underneath. Very beautiful.



Silver Boleana Poplar
Populus alba pyramidalis



Platanus orientalis (European Sycamore) used for Street Planting

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$0.60	\$5.00	\$40.00
8 to 10 ft.....	.90	7.50	60.00
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. dia.....	1.20	10.00	80.00
1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. dia.....	1.50	12.50	100.00
1 3/4 to 2 in. dia.....	2.25	19.00	150.00
2 to 2 1/2 in. dia.....	3.00	25.00	200.00

P. canadensis var. geerti. (Golden.) M.—The golden yellow foliage, retaining its brilliancy throughout the season.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$0.50	\$4.00	
8 to 10 ft.....	.60	5.00	

P. nigra var. graeca. (Grecian.) M.—Leaves roundish cordate, with a short, sharp point, end small, somewhat regular teeth, smooth on both sides; tree spreading, much more so than P. Deltoides Monilifera, and we think longer-lived. A very pretty Poplar for street planting.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$0.45	\$4.00	\$30.00
8 to 10 ft.....	.60	5.00	40.00

PRUNUS—Plum, Cherry

Comprises the genus Cerasus (Cherry) and Prunus (Plum). These contain many beautiful flowering and bright foliaged varieties.

P. avium alba plena. (Double-flowering Cherry) (Cerasus). M.—The double white flowers, like little roses, cover the tree completely.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.....	\$1.25	\$10.00	\$80.00
5 to 6 ft.....	1.50	12.50	100.00

P. cerasifera Pissardii. (Purple-leaved Plum.) S.—A very remarkable and beautiful tree with black bark and dark purple leaves, remaining so until late in the fall.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.45	\$4.00	\$30.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.60	5.00	40.00
5 to 6 ft.....	.75	6.50	50.00

P. Cerasus Rherii (Flowering Cherry). S.—A fine double white flowering variety, a profuse bloomer, flowers rose-like.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$1.00	\$9.00	
4 to 5 ft.....	1.50	12.50	

P. padus. (Bird Cherry.) M.—A rapid-growing, beautiful tree, with glossy foliage and long bunches of white, fragrant flowers in May, succeeded with fruit like black currant.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 6 ft.....	\$0.60	\$5.00	
6 to 8 ft.....	.75		

P. serotina (Wild Black Cherry). M.—Our native wild cherry, a most beautiful tree and one that should be more largely planted.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 ft.....	\$0.75	\$6.50	
6 to 8 ft.....	.90	7.50	

P. triloba. See Amygdalus in Deciduous trees.

QUERCUS—Oak

Q. alba. (White Oak.) T.—One of the finest American trees, of large size and spreading branches; leaves lobed, pale green above and glaucous underneath.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 ft.....	\$2.25	\$19.00	
6 to 8 ft.....	3.00	25.00	

Q. macrocarpa (Mossy Cup or Burr Oak). T.—A native tree of spreading form. Foliage deeply lobed, and the largest and most beautiful among oak leaves. Bark corky.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$3.00	\$25.00	
8 to 10 ft.....	3.75	32.50	

Q. palustris. (Pin Oak.) M.—Foliage deep green, finely divided; assumes a drooping form when it acquires age. One of the most valuable for street planting.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$2.75	\$22.50	\$180.00
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. dia.....	3.75	32.50	250.00
1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. dia.....	4.50	37.50	300.00
1 3/4 to 2 in. dia.....	5.25	45.00	350.00
2 to 2 1/2 in. dia.....	6.75	56.50	450.00

Q. rubra. (Red Oak.) T.—An American species, of large size and rapid growth, foliage purplish red in the fall.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$3.00	\$25.00	
8 to 10 ft.....	3.75		



Quercus Alba—White Oak

ROBINIA—Acacia or Locust

R. Pseudacacia. (Black Locust.) **M.**—A native tree, of large size; rapid growth; is being largely planted for timber; it is also quite ornamental. The flowers are in long racemes white or yellowish, fragrant. Blooms in June.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 6 ft.....	\$0.45	\$3.75	\$30.00
6 to 8 ft.....	.60	5.00	40.00
8 to 10 ft.....	.75	6.50	50.00

R. hispida. See Deciduous Shrubs.

SALISBURIA

See Ginkgo in Deciduous Trees.

SALIX—Willow

S. caprea. (Goat Willow.) **S.**—Also known as Pussy Willow, catkins silky, preceding the leaves; very useful for early effects.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.45	\$3.75	\$30.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.50	4.25	35.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.60	5.00	40.00

S. vitellina. (Golden Willow.) **M.**—Grows into a massy low-headed tree. Light green leaves and brilliant golden-yellow bark in winter.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 6 ft.....	\$0.45	\$3.75	\$30.00
6 to 8 ft.....	.60	5.00	40.00

S. vitellina britzensis. (Salmon Barked Willow.) **L.**—A form of the above with yellow bark on the younger wood, tinted with red.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 6 ft.....	\$0.45	\$3.75	\$30.00
6 to 8 ft.....	.60	5.00	40.00

For the Weeping Forms of *Salix* (Willow)—See Weeping Trees.

SORBUS—Mountain Ash

S. aucuparia. (Mountain Ash.) **M.**—A small tree with shining, pinnated leaves and large cymes of white flowers, followed by clusters of bright red fruit.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 ft.....	\$0.90	\$7.50	\$60.00
6 to 8 ft.....	1.20	10.00	80.00

S. aucuparia quercifolia. (Oak Leaved Mountain Ash.) **M.**—A hardy tree of pyramidal habit. Foliage simple and deeply lobed, bright green above and downy beneath. A fine lawn tree.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 ft.....	\$1.20	\$10.00	\$80.00
6 to 8 ft.....	1.50	12.50	100.00

TAXODIUM—Cypress

T. distichum. (Deciduous Cypress.) **T.**—A distinct and handsome tree of slender habit, with soft, feathery foliage. The trunk is as straight as an arrow and tapers regularly from base to tip, as stiff and dignified as a church spire. Although a native of Southern swamps, it does well in cities; it is a favorite in our St. Louis parks, especially "Tower Grove Park," in which are some of the finest specimens. Our stock of these valuable trees is very fine.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 ft.....	\$1.20	\$10.00	\$80.00
6 to 8 ft.....	1.80	15.00	120.00
8 to 10 ft.....	2.50	20.00	160.00
10 to 12 ft.....	4.00	35.00	250.00

The Taxodium, like the Gum, Tulip and Birch, should be dug with ball of earth in the larger sizes. We charge extra for this to cover extra labor, material and delivery cost. Write us for quotations, stating number of trees wanted.

TILIA—Linden

T. americana. (American.) **T.**—A fine pyramidal tree with large-sized leaves and fragrant flowers.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$1.20	\$10.00	\$80.00
8 to 10 ft.....	1.50	12.50	100.00
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. dia.....	1.80	15.00	120.00
1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. dia.....	2.25	19.00	150.00
2 to 2 1/2 in. dia.....	3.75	22.50	250.00

T. platyphyllos. **M.**—A tree of about the same size as *T. vulgaris*, but readily distinguished from it by its larger and rougher leaves.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$1.00	\$9.00	\$70.00
8 to 10 ft.....	1.25	11.50	85.00
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. dia.....	1.80	15.00	120.00
1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. dia.....	2.25	19.00	150.00

T. vulgaris (europaea). **M.**—A fine pyramidal tree, with medium-sized leaves and fragrant flowers.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$1.50	\$12.50	\$100.00
8 to 10 ft.....	2.25	19.00	150.00
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. dia.....	3.00	25.00	200.00
1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. dia.....	3.75	32.50	250.00
1 3/4 to 2 in. dia.....	4.50	37.50	300.00

ULMUS—Elm

U. americana. (American.) **T.**—The noble, drooping, spreading tree of our woods. One of the grandest of park and street trees. Select specimens.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$0.75	\$6.50	\$50.00
8 to 10 ft.....	1.00	9.00	70.00
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. dia.....	1.50	12.50	100.00
1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. dia.....	2.00	17.50	130.00
1 3/4 to 2 in. dia.....	2.75	22.50	180.00
2 to 2 1/2 in. dia.....	3.75	32.50	250.00

U. campestris. (English.) **M.**—A native of Europe; a noble, rapid-growing tree, forming a dense head; a desirable tree for streets, avenues, etc.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$1.20	\$10.00	\$80.00
8 to 10 ft.....	1.80	15.00	120.00
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. dia.....	2.25	19.00	150.00
1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. dia.....	3.00	25.00	200.00
1 3/4 to 2 in. dia.....	3.75	32.50	250.00

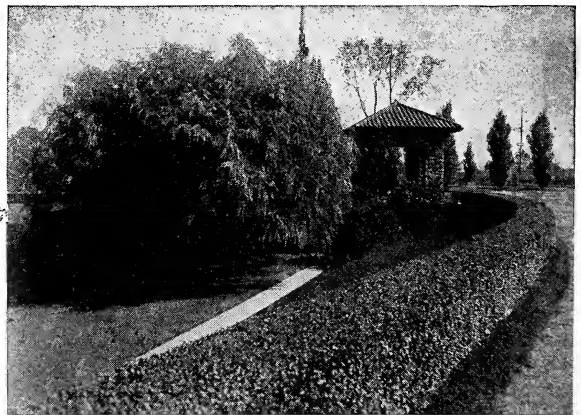
Weeping Elm, See Weeping Trees.

Give every tree and plant a liberal supply of water at time of planting, no matter what the soil conditions are. Water settles the ground firmly around the roots, slush them in, repeat the operation in 8 or 10 days if weather is dry and hot.

Do not be deceived by cheap prices, they are usually only worth what the seller wants for them.



Garrison Grounds, Brentmoor Park



Babylonian Willows and California Privet Shelter House, Brentmoor Park

Weeping Deciduous Trees

ACER-MAPLE

A. *saccharinum* var. *Wierii* (Wier's Cut-leaved Maple).—See Deciduous Trees.

ALNUS—Alder

A. *glutinosa laciniata* (Cut-leaved Alder).—See Deciduous Trees.

BETULA—Birch

B. *alba laciniata pendula* (Cut-leaved Weeping Birch). T.—Trunk straight, slender, white as snow; branches hanging in long, pendulous threads from a great height; leaves finely cut; a universal favorite.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 ft.....	\$1.20	\$10.00	\$80.00
6 to 8 ft.....	1.50	12.50	100.00
8 to 10 ft.....	2.25	19.00	150.00

FRAXINUS—Ash

F. *excelsior pendula* (Weeping Ash). S.—Is a picturesque little tree for lawn specimens or for covering arbors. It has foliage and fruit like the Sorbus or Mountain Ash.

	Each
1 year heads, grafted on 5 to 6 ft. stems....	\$1.50
2 year heads, grafted on 5 to 6 ft. stems....	2.50
3 year heads, grafted on 5 to 6 ft. stems....	5.00

F. *excelsior aurea pendula* (Golden Weeping Ash). S.—Similar to the former, but with bright yellow branches, which make it distinctly ornamental.

	Each
1 year heads, grafted on 5 to 6 ft. stems....	\$1.50
2 year heads, grafted on 5 to 6 ft. stems....	2.50
3 year heads, grafted on 5 to 6 ft. stems....	5.00

MORUS—Mulberry

M. *alba pendula* (Weeping Mulberry). S.—A graceful and beautiful hardy tree, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches, drooping to the ground and

gracefully swaying in the wind. Foliage small lobed and of a delightful fresh, glossy green. Admirably adapted to cemetery planting.

	Each	Per 10
1 year heads.....	\$2.25	\$19.00
2 year heads.....	2.75	25.00
3 year heads.....	3.75	32.50

PRUNUS—Cherry

P. *Japonica rosea pendula* (Japan Weeping Cherry). S.—Flowers single white, fruit red. One of the finest of the small-headed pendant cherries.

	Each	Per 10
1 year heads.....	\$2.25	\$19.00
2 year heads.....	3.00	

SALIX—Willow

S. *babylonica* (Babylonian Weeping Willow) M.—A well-known and most graceful tree of large size. Its fresh, bright green tint and long, wavy branches make it very attractive.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 ft.....	\$0.45	\$3.75	\$30.00
6 to 8 ft.....	.60	5.00	40.00
8 to 10 ft.....	.90	7.50	60.00
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. dia.....	1.50	12.50	100.00
1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. dia.....	2.25	19.00	150.00

S. *blanda* (Wisconsin Weeping Willow). M.—Of drooping habit and beautiful form. The most hardy of all Weeping Willows.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 ft.....	\$0.45	\$3.75	\$30.00
6 to 8 ft.....	.60	5.00	40.00
8 to 10 ft.....	.90	7.50	60.00

S. *caprea pendula* (Weeping Kilmarnock Willow). D.—An exceedingly graceful tree. Fine for small lawns.

	Each	Per 10
1 year heads, grafted.....	\$1.50	\$12.50
2 year heads, grafted.....	2.25	19.00
3 to 4 year heads, prices upon application.		

S. *elegantissima* (Thurlow's Weeping Willow). M.—Larger, hardier and more spreading than the *Babylonica*. A fine variety where a large-sized tree is desired.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 ft.....	\$0.45	\$3.75	\$30.00
6 to 8 ft.....	.60	5.00	40.00
8 to 10 ft.....	.75	6.00	50.00
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. dia.....	1.00	9.00	70.00
1 1/2 to 2 in. dia.....	1.80	15.00	120.00

S. *purpurea pendula* (American Weeping Willow). D.—A slender branched species; grafted five or six feet high, it makes one of the most ornamental of small weeping trees.

	Each	Per 10
1 year heads.....	\$1.50	\$12.50
2 year heads.....	2.25	19.00

S. *incana* (*rosmarinifolia*) (Rosemary-leaved Willow). D.—A very striking, pretty, round-headed small tree. Branches feathery; foliage silvery.

	Each	Per 10
1 year heads.....	\$1.50	\$12.50

SORBUS—Mountain Ash

S. *aucuparia pendula* (Weeping Mountain Ash). D.—A picturesque little tree, excellent for lawn specimens or for covering arbors. It has beautiful pinnate foliage and bears white flowers in broad corymbs in May and June, followed by clusters of bright red currant-like fruit.

	Each	Per 10
1 year heads.....	\$2.25	\$19.00
2 year heads.....	3.00	25.00

ULMUS—Elm

U. *glabra Camperdownii* (Camperdown Weeping Elm). S.—One of the finest weeping trees for the lawn. With broad foliage and branches drooping gracefully to the ground.

	Each	Per 10
1 year heads.....	\$2.25	\$19.00
2 year heads.....	2.75	22.50

CLIPPING FROM "AMERICAN FRUITS"

Indiana's Apple Crop Worth \$7,500,000

The average person does not realize, perhaps, the importance of the annual apple crop in this state, says the Indianapolis News. Much has been written about the apples of Oregon and Idaho, yet Indiana produces more apples than either of these states. Its apple crop this year is as great as that of California. Its total crop is more than that of Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Nevada, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona and Texas combined. The United States crop estimate for October gives Indiana a total of 5,571,000 bushels of apples. And this, it may be explained, is considerably below the average crop for the last eight years of 6,283,500 bushels. The state has produced an apple crop this year that is comparatively estimated to be worth \$7,500,000. Another estimate is that there are more than 8,250,000 apple trees in Indiana.

What is the matter with Missouri? We should be able to do as well or better. What has become of our Apple Orchards in Missouri?

START AN ORCHARD NOW. Bearing orchards are a valuable asset on any farm, large or small.

Owing to limited space in our Catalogue we will not publish letters of recommendation from customers. We have many letters that we would like to publish but space will not permit.



Morus alba pendula (Weeping Mulberry)

Deciduous Ornamental Shrubs

Our collection of Hardy Shrubs is one of the finest and most complete in the West. To parties desiring to lay out new grounds, or to fill out missing sorts, we would kindly ask correspondence, or, better, an inspection of our stock, which we will be pleased to show at all times.

To make it easier for planter to select shrubs for particular purposes, we have adopted letters to denote the average height to which the various shrubs grow at maturity.

T—Denotes shrubs that grow 12 to 15 feet high.

L—Denotes shrubs that grow 8 to 12 feet high.

M—Denotes shrubs that grow 6 to 8 feet high.

S—Denotes shrubs that grow 3 to 6 feet high.

D—Denotes shrubs that grow 2 to 3 feet high.

ACANTHOPANAX— Aralia

A. pentaphyllum. S.—Shrub with long, slender branches and few spines. Fine for rocky slopes; foliage bright green, shiny. Flowers green in long umbels.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$24.00
3 to 4 ft.	.45	3.75	30.00

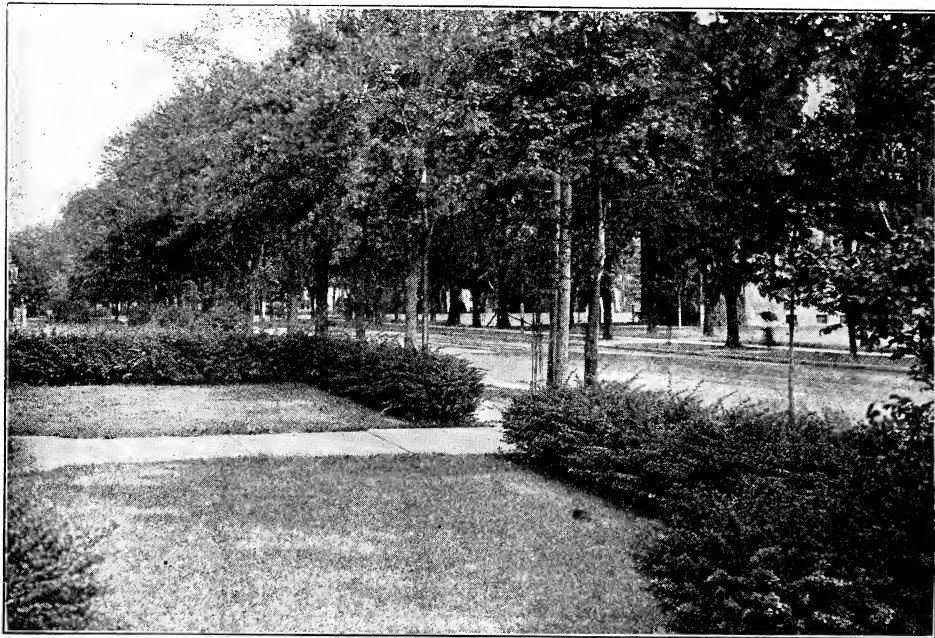
AMELANCHIER—Ser- vice Tree or Shadblow

See Deciduous Trees.

AMORPHA—False Indigo

A. fruticosa. T.—A large, spreading bush with pinnate leaves and slender spikes of deep purple flowers; blooms in June, after most of the spring-flowering shrubs are over.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$24.00
3 to 4 ft.	.45	3.75	30.00
4 to 5 ft.	.60	5.00	40.00



Berberis Thunbergii (Barberry)—fine for borders or hedges

attractive, glossy, dark green, prickly foliage remains on well into the winter.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 inch.	\$0.60	\$5.00	
2 to 3 ft.	.75	6.50	

B. Thunbergii. D.—From Japan. A very pretty species of dwarf habit, small foliage, changing to a beautiful coppery red in autumn. Valuable as an ornamental as well as hardy hedge.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
12 to 18 inch.	\$0.15	\$1.25	\$10.00
18 to 24 inch.	.25	2.00	16.00
24 to 30 inch.	.35	3.00	24.00

B. vulgaris (Green-leaved Barberry). M.—A handsome, deciduous shrub; flowers yellow, berries dark red. Of upright growth, with light green foliage. Valuable for tall hedge.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 inch.	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
2 to 3 ft.	.45	3.75	30.00
3 to 4 ft.	.55	4.50	36.00

B. vulgaris atropurpurea (Purple-leaved Barberry). S.—A fine shrub, growing three to six feet high, with violet purple foliage and fruit; blossoms and fruit beautiful; very effective in groups, hedges or planted by itself.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 inch.	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
2 to 3 ft.	.45	3.75	30.00
3 to 4 ft.	.55	4.50	36.00

BUDDLEIA—Butterfly Bush

B. davidii magnifica. S.—A most beautiful shrub and one that should be in every garden. A splendid shrub for park planting. It makes large shrubs even from small plants the first season. Single plants will often have 50 or more

flower spikes the first year. The second year after planting it generally begins to bloom in June and continues throughout the summer until frost nips it. The flowers are produced on long, graceful stems that terminate in tapering panicles of beautiful lilac-colored flowers of miniature size and borne by the hundred on flower heads frequently 10 inches long. This admirable shrub should be classed as semi-herbaceous, as it sometimes freezes back to the ground in severe winters, but comes up again from the roots. A mulch of manure, leaves or other suitable material should be given before heavy freezing weather sets in. You should try some of these; you will be delighted with them.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 inch.	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
2 to 3 ft.	.35	3.00	24.00
3 to 4 ft.	.45	3.75	30.00

CALYCANTHUS—Carolina Allspice

C. floridus. M.—A well-known native bush, bearing double, purple, fragrant flowers.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 inch.	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$24.00
2 to 3 ft.	.45	3.75	30.00
3 to 4 ft.	.60	5.00	40.00

CARAGANA—Pea Shrub

See Deciduous Trees.

CARYOPTERIS

C. incana (Mastacanthus) (Blue Spirea). D.—A handsome, hardy perennial plant recently introduced from China. It is of a vigorous growth, producing flowers in great profusion the

Continued on next page.

AMYGDALUS—Almond

A class of ornamental shrub or small tree introduced from the mountains of Asia Minor, and succeeding well in common garden soil. The flowers are very showy, produced in great abundance, and useful for their earliness. Fine plants to use in grouping or for lawns.

A. nana (Double Pink.) S.—Small double pink flowers borne in abundance in May.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 inch.	\$0.35	\$3.00	
2 to 3 ft.	.45	3.75	

A. nana (Double White). S.—Small double white flowers borne in abundance in May.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 inch.	\$0.35	\$3.00	
2 to 3 ft.	.45	3.75	

ARALIA

See Acanthopanax in Deciduous Shrubs.

A. spinosa.—See Deciduous Trees.

AZALEA

See Rhododendron under Deciduous Shrubs.

BACCHARIS—Groundsel Tree

B. halimifolia. M.—A pretty shrub with dark green foliage; especially attractive in autumn, with its fluffy white seed pods.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.35	\$3.00	
3 to 4 ft.	.55	4.50	

BERBERIS—Barberry

B. lifolia (Holly-leaved Barberry). S.—Resembles a Mahonia in appearance. The

CARYOPTERIS—Cont'd

whole length of its branches, even young plants in small pots flowering freely. The color is of rich lavender or sky blue. A valuable plant either for bedding or pot culture.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 inch.....	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.35	3.00	24.00

CEANOTHUS—New Jersey Tea

C. americanus. S.—A low bush, an early bloomer, small white flowers in great profusion.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 inch.....	\$0.45	\$3.75	\$30.00
2 to 2½ ft.....	.60	5.00	40.00

CEPHALANTHUS—Button Bush

C. occidentalis. S.—A native shrub with globular heads of white flowers in July.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$24.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.45	3.75	30.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.60	5.00	40.00

CLETHRA—Sweet Pepper Bush

C. alnifolia. S.—A pretty little shrub that blossoms freely for several weeks in summer; very fragrant white flowers, in slender racemes; an excellent honey plant for bees.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 inch.....	\$0.45	\$3.75	\$30.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.60	5.00	40.00

COLUTEA—Bladder Senna

Fast-growing shrub, thriving in any soil.
C. arborescens (Tree Colutea). L.—July. Foliage compound, of a pleasing green; flowers pea-shaped, yellow and brownish red, followed by showy, curiously inflated, reddish seed pods. This is the shrub which grows native on Mount Vesuvius, and the last one seen in ascending the crater.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.35	3.00	24.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.55	4.50	36.00

CORNUS—Cornel or Dogwood

A valuable class of shrubs, with handsome variegated foliage in some, ornamental bark in others, and all with showy heads of flowers, followed by ornamental fruits. All of easy culture in most soils.

C. alba siberica (Siberian Red Dogwood). M.—A possible form of the *Cornus Sanguinea*, with intensely colored bark of the deepest crimson. Fine.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.....	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.35	3.00	24.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.45	3.75	30.00

C. alternifolia (Alternate-leaved Dogwood). M.—Flowers creamy white, in large bunches, very fragrant; foliage large. Distinct in habit of growth.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.45	\$3.75	\$30.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.60	5.00	40.00

C. Amomum (sericea) (Silky Dogwood). S.—Varies in height according to conditions, from 3 to 10 feet. Purplish branches and black fruit in winter. Flowers in dense cymes, greenish white in early summer.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$24.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.45	3.75	30.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.60	5.00	40.00

C. mas. (Cornelian Cherry). M.—April, a small tree or large shrub with showy, yellow flowers in early spring, followed by deep scarlet fruit.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$24.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.45	3.75	30.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.60	5.00	40.00

C. paniculata (Gray Dogwood). M.—Ash-colored bark, leaves pointed, green above, whitish beneath; flowers greenish-white; fruit white.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.45	\$3.75	\$30.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.60	5.00	40.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.75	6.25	50.00

C. sanguinea (Red Dogwood). M.—June. Flowers greenish white, in flat cymes, followed by white fruit; bark deep red and very attractive in winter. When planted with other shrubs, the effect in winter is very striking. As a single lawn shrub it is well adapted, owing to its low branching habit and ornamental broad foliage. One of the best.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$24.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.45	3.75	30.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.55	4.50	36.00

C. stolonifera (Wild Red Dogwood). M.—A native species with smooth, slender branches, which are usually red in winter.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$24.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.45	3.75	30.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.55	4.50	36.00

C. stolonifera aurea (Yellow Branched Dogwood). M.—A very pretty shrub for winter color effect, bark bright yellow.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$24.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.45	3.75	30.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.60	5.00	40.00

CORYLUS—Hazel or Filbert

C. americana (American Hazel). M.—The common American Hazel.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.35	\$3.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.45	3.75

C. avellana atropurpurea (Purple-leaved Filbert). M.—A very conspicuous shrub, with large, dark purple leaves. Distinct and fine.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 in.....	\$0.55	\$4.50
2 to 3 ft.....	.75	6.25

CYDONIA—Japan Quince or Fire Bush

C. japonica. M.—Flowers very abundant, brilliant crimson scarlet. Fine for hedging.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.....	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.35	3.00	24.00

DESMODIUM

D. penduliflorum. D.—A low-growing shrub with rose-colored flowers in September. Dies to the ground in winter.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Strong 2 year old plants.	\$0.45	\$3.75	\$30.00

DEUTZIA

Showy Japanese shrubs of the highest ornamental merit, and adapted to all good soils. Their clean foliage, upright, dense growth, free flowering nature, renders them especially valuable. Prices unless otherwise noted:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.35	3.00	24.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.45	3.75	30.00

D. scabra candidissima (Double White). M.—Very pretty pure white.

D. scabra crenata. M.—The beautiful white single-flowered species that is a mass of bloom in June. Often preferred to the double sorts.

D. gracilis (Dwarf). D.—A low bush, three or four feet in diameter; flowers pure white and graceful. One of the prettiest and most popular small shrubs. Fine for winter forcing.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
12 to 15 in.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$16.00
15 to 18 in.....	.30	2.50	20.00
18 to 24 in.....	.35	3.00	24.00

D. lemoinei. S.—A hybrid obtained by Mons. Lemoine, of France, by crossing the well-known *Deutzia Gracilis* with *Deutzia Parviflora*. Flowers pure white, borne on stout branches, which are of upright growth. Habit dwarf and free-flowering. A decided acquisition.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$24.00
24 to 30 in.....	.45	3.75	30.00
30 to 36 in.....	.60	5.00	40.00



Evergreens, Woodward Residence,
Forest Ridge.



Weigellas at Sunset Hill Country Club.
Wisteria and Trumpet Vines on Porch.

**Deutzia gracillilis****DEUTZIA—Cont'd**

D. pride of Rochester. M.—A fine double variety, rather earlier than *D. Crenata*. Flowers pink in bud, white when fully expanded.

D. rosea plena (Double Pink). M.—All the *Deutzias* are valuable and very profuse bloomers in the sixth month. This is one of the prettiest, tall-growing varieties.

D. scabra. M.—A vigorous grower with rough, dull green foliage and clusters of showy double white bell-shaped flowers, in June and July.

D. s. Watereri. M.—A new white variety from England, with larger and more double flowers.

D. s. Wellsii. M.—A strong-growing form, with single, white flowers.

DIERVILLA—Weigelia

See *Weigelia* in Deciduous Shrubs.

ELEAGNUS—Oleaster

E. longipes (Also "edulis" or "multiflora"). S.—A handsome, shapely, silver-leaved shrub, with an ornamental, reddish brown bark in winter; perfectly hardy and easy to grow; the bright yellow flowers appear in June on long stalks, but the greatest value of the shrub is in the fruit, which is produced in the greatest abundance along the whole length of the branches, oval in shape and about one-half inch long; color deep orange red; very showy and attractive. The fruit is not only very ornamental, but has a sprightly, sharp, pleasant flavor, and makes a delicious sauce when cooked.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$24.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.45	3.75	30.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.60	5.00	40.00

E. angustifolia (Russian Olive). T.—A large shrub, sometimes of tree form, with long, narrow, silvery green foliage. The flowers are yellow followed by yellow fruit.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$24.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.45	3.75	30.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.55	4.50	36.00

E. argentea (Silver-leaved Oleaster). L.—A native species of erect growth and beautiful silvery foliage. Flowers small yellow. July and August.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$24.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.45	3.75	30.00

**Hibiscus Syriacus (Althea) Used as a Hedge.****EUONYMUS—Strawberry or Spindle Tree**

E. alatus (Cork-barked Euonymus). S.—Dwarf compact habit; wood very corky; leaves small; fruit red. Foliage turns bright red in fall. One of the very finest shrubs for autumn effect.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 inch.....	\$0.45	\$3.75	\$30.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.75	6.25	50.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.90	7.50	60.00
4 to 5 ft.....	1.35	11.25	90.00

E. americanus (American Burning Bush). L.—Very conspicuous in the autumn and winter, when loaded with scarlet seed-pods, from which the orange-colored berries hang on slender threads.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.45	\$3.75	\$30.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.60	5.00	40.00

E. Bungeanus. L.—Very attractive on account of its rather large, yellowish fruits, which are borne so profusely and remain so long upon the branches.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.45	\$3.75	\$30.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.60	5.00	40.00

E. europaeus (European Burning Bush). L.—From Europe, and a favorite in old gardens; of good size, with rosy-red pods.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0.75	\$6.25	\$50.00
5 to 6 ft.....	1.05	8.75	70.00

EXOCHORDA—Pearl Bush

E. grandiflora. L.—A very hardy and handsome shrub from northern China and Japan, forming a bush 10 to 12 feet high in as many years. The pure white flowers are borne in clusters on light, wiry branches, which bend beneath their load of bloom enough to be airy and graceful, and the unexpanded buds are like small, round beads of pearly whiteness.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.45	\$3.75	\$30.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.60	5.00	40.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.75	6.25	50.00

FORSYTHIA—Golden Bell

Prices, unless otherwise noted:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.35	3.00	24.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.55	4.50	36.00

F. intermedia. M.—A form with erect, arching branches, foliage resembling *Viridissima*, and flowers like *Fortunei*. Very free flowering.

F. suspensa. M.—A very early and showy spring bloomer; flowers bright yellow; branches long and slender.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$24.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.45	3.75	30.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.60	5.00	40.00

F. suspensa Fortunei. M.—Grows upright; foliage deep green; flowers bright yellow.

F. suspensa Sieboldii. M.—On the order of *F. Fortunei*, excepting that the branches have more of a weeping tendency; a profuse bloomer, flowers bright yellow.

F. viridissima. M.—A fine hardy shrub. Leaves and bark deep green; flowers yellow. Very early in spring.

HALESIA TETRAPTERA

See Deciduous Trees.

HAMAMELIS—Witch Hazel

H. virginica. M.—A tall shrub; yellow flowers; late in fall, just before the leaves fall. Foliage changes to bright colors in the fall.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.55	\$4.50	\$36.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.75	6.25	50.00

HIBISCUS SYRIACUS—Althea or Rose of Sharon

These are very fine, hardy, free-growing, flowering shrubs, of very easy cultivation, and very desirable on account of their late summer blooming. Should be in every garden. Our collection comprises a great variety of colors and shades. (See descriptions below.)

Prices, unless otherwise noted:

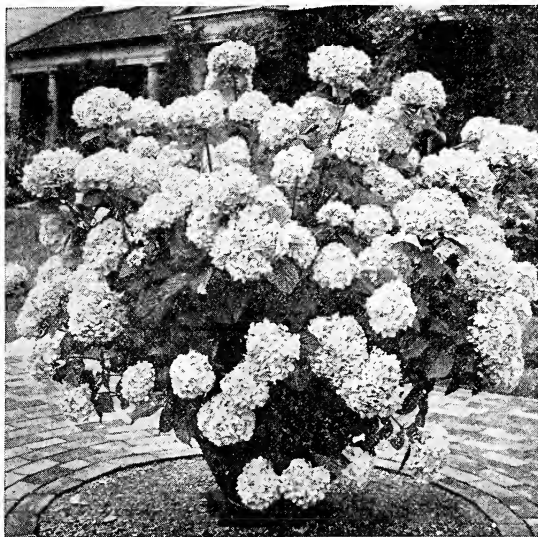
	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.....	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.35	3.00	24.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.45	3.75	30.00

H. alba. L.—Single pure white.

H. alba fl. pl. L.—Semi-double, pure white.

H. anemoneflora. L.—Very large flower, measuring 3½ to 4 inches across; semi-double, red with a very deep red base on outer petals. Stamens showing prominently.

H. ardens. L.—Double violet, 2½ to 3 inches across flower; petals quilled; vigorous; very fine. (Althea cont'd on next page)



Hydrangea

HIBISCUS SYRIACUS (Althea) Cont'd

H. boul de Feu. L.—Large, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches across flower; very double, well formed, light rose; petals flecked at base with cardinal; one of the finest reds; vigorous.

H. coelestis. L.—Single, flowers large, of a delicate shade of azure blue, showing red base.

H. duchesse deBrabant. L.—Large, reddish lilac flowers.

H. elegantissima. L.—Semi-double, white, showing cardinal base, inner petals quilled.

H. grandiflora superba. L.—White, semi-double; bluish markings with deep cardinal base.

H. jean d'Arc. L.—One of the best; flowers pure white, double; strong grower.

H. Lady Stanley. L.—Very double, white with beautiful bluish markings, cardinal base.

H. lucy. L.—Double, bright red, the brightest of our collection. A shade deeper than *H. Anemoneiflora*.

H. paeoniaflora. L.—Double, bright rose, dwarf grower, free flowering.

H. pompon rouge. L.—Very double, rose, flowers large.

H. pulcherima. L.—Very large, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches across flower; double white, shaded to pink; outer rows of petals broad and show cardinal base; inner petals quilled. A very fine variety. Strong grower.

H. purpurea. L.—Purple, semi-double, showing cardinal base.

H. puceus plena. L.—Semi-double, frequently showing individual single flowers; bright red, with small cardinal base.

H. rubra. L.—Double red.

H. rubis. L.—Single red, showing cardinal base, single and almost identical with *Coelestis Rubra*.

H. rubra plena. L.—Very double; red, fading to a lilac as blossoms develop.

H. variegata fl. pl. M.—Variegated leaves, flowers very double, seldom open.

H. violet claire. L.—Similar and almost identical with *Purpurea*.

HYDRANGEA

H. arborescens. S.—This beautiful shrub is being sent out under various names, as "Snowball Hydrangea," "Hills of Snow," etc. This new American Hydrangea is believed to be the most beautiful, hardy flowering shrub introduced for many years.

The plant attains a height of five or six feet, with about the same breadth, is far more graceful than the old form of *Hydrangea Arborescens*. Flowers are borne in large trusses, beautifully formed and of dazzling whiteness, rendering it a plant of peerless beauty. Seems to do best in rather damp or shady location.

The flowers, when cut, remain in good condition a long time, thus making the plant especially useful for cut flowers.

18 to 24 in.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
3 to 4 ft.	.35	3.00	24.00
	.45	3.75	30.00

H. paniculata grandiflora (Bush Shape). M.—This is one of the most valuable hardy shrubs in cultivation. It attains a height of six to eight feet, and is perfectly hardy in all parts of the country. The flowers are white, borne in immense pyramidal panicles nearly a foot in length. It commences flowering in July and continues until November. This is the finest flowering shrub for cemetery planting we know of.

18 to 24 in.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$18.00
3 to 4 ft.	.35	3.00	24.00
	.45	3.75	30.00

H. paniculata grandiflora (Tree Shape). M.—These are fine specimen plants, four to five feet high, trained to tree shape, with about three feet of straight stem and nice shaped heads. Should bloom profusely the first year.

3 to 4 ft.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.	\$0.75	\$6.25	\$50.00
	.90	7.50	60.00

ILEX—Black Alder or Winterberry

I. verticillata. M.—A hardy native shrub with attractive foliage and habit. Very ornamental in autumn and winter when covered with brilliant red berries.

18 to 24 in.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.55	\$4.50	\$36.00
	.75	6.25	50.00

JASMINE

J. officinalis (White Jasmine). S.—A slender species, requires support of a trellis and in a sheltered position. Flowers white and fragrant; summer.

2 to 3 ft.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
	\$0.45	\$3.75	\$30.00

KERRIA (Corchorus)—Globe Flower

Handsome, free-flowering shrub, thriving in common garden soils.



Philadelphus or Mock Orange

K. japonica. Single yellow flowers, free-flowering. Bark green; a fine shrub for edging shrubby groups, sometimes kills back to near the ground line, but sprouts readily and soon regains its former size.

18 to 24 in.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$24.00
	.45	3.75	30.00

K. japonica fl. pl. S.—All summer. Handsome, light green, finely toothed foliage and showy flowers, freely and continuously produced.

18 to 24 in.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$24.00
	.45	3.75	30.00

LESPEDEZA—Bush Clover

A charming shrub for all soils; valuable for single planting or grouped with other shrubs.

L. bicolor. M.—A very rare Japanese plant, forming a large shrub or small tree, with very effective pendulous trend of the branches. The foliage is clover-like and flowers are pea-shaped, pink and white, and borne in drooping clusters from axils of the leaves, and in such profusion as to bend the branches with their weight.

2 to 3 ft.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0.45	\$3.75	\$30.00
	.60	5.00	40.00

LIGUSTRUM—Privet

The Privet is now one of the best known shrubs, both for hedging and for ornamental planting on the lawn. All of the varieties offered have merit, some for their foliage, some for their berries. They are almost evergreen and of dense habit and bear shearing to any extent.

L. amourense (North). (Amour River Privet.) A distinct type which has been found hardy in the North. Foliage and habit of growth almost identical with the variety grown in the South.

Flowers white, fruit black.

18 to 24 in.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.15	\$1.25	\$10.00
3 to 4 ft.	.20	1.75	14.00
	.30	2.50	20.00

L. ibota. M.—The form is spreading, with curving branches. Foliage grayish green; flowers pure white, seeds bluish-black. A good border shrub and hedge plant.

18 to 24 in.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.15	\$1.25	\$10.00
3 to 4 ft.	.20	1.75	14.00
	.30	2.50	20.00

L. ovalifolium. (California Privet.) M.—A vigorous, hardy variety, of fine habit, and foliage

LIGUSTRUM (Privet) Cont'd

nearly evergreen. Makes a desirable ornamental shrub as well as hedge. California Privet has long been recognized as one of the very best plants for hedge purposes, as it is remarkable for its beautiful, dark green, glossy foliage, its quick, strong and symmetrical growth, its freedom from insects and scale, and its ability to withstand pruning and trimming into any desired shape. Our stock comprises upwards of 100,000 plants in the various sizes.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
12 to 18 in.....	\$0.08	\$0.60	\$4.00	\$35.00
18 to 24 in.....	.09	.70	5.00	45.00
24 to 30 in.....	.10	.80	6.00	55.00
30 to 36 in.....	.12	1.00	8.00	70.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.20	1.50	12.00	100.00

L. ibota Regalianum (Regel's Privet). M.—A fine, hardy variety, desirable when grown singly as a specimen, or in mass planting; also suitable for hedges. This is one of the berried varieties.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.....	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.35	3.00	24.00
2½ to 3 ft.....	.45	3.75	30.00

L. sinensis nana. S.—A dwarf variety of very pleasing effect. Fine for a medium hedge; very graceful; can be trimmed if desired. Berries remain on plant until quite late.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.....	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.35	3.00	24.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.50	4.00	

LONICERA TARTARICA—Upright Honeysuckle

Prices, unless otherwise noted:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.35	3.00	24.00

L. bella albid. M.—Flowers white, bright red fruit in great profusion; very fine.

L. fragrantissima. M.—In sheltered situations the dark green leaves of this shrub are retained nearly all winter. Its pretty pink and white flowers are numerous, but not very showy. Delightful fragrance. It is easily trained into a handsome bush.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$24.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.45	3.75	30.00

L. ledebouri. S.—A distinct species with red flowers in May.

L. morrowi. M.—A fine variety from Japan; valuable for its handsome red fruit.

L. ruprechtiana. S.—A fine variety from Manchuria, especially valuable for its showy red fruit.

L. tartarica alba. M.—Creamy white, fragrant flowers; form a high bush. May and June.

L. tartarica grandiflora rosea. M.—A beautiful shrub, very vigorous, and producing large, bright red flowers striped with white in June.

L. tartarica rubra. M.—Pink flowers, which contrast beautifully with the foliage. June.

PHILADELPHUS—Syringa or Mock Orange

For grouping with other shrubs, forming large screens or hedges which may not require pruning, or used as single specimen lawn plants they are desirable. They will bear heavy pruning and quickly resume their free, semi-pendulous, picturesque effect.

Prices, unless otherwise noted:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.35	3.00	24.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.45	3.75	30.00

P. coronarius (Mock Orange). L.—Early June. Fragrant pure white flowers, in dense clusters so numerous as to bear the branches down when flowering. One of the best.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$24.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.45	3.75	30.00

P. coronarius aureus (Golden Syringa). D.—A dense growing form, with clear, golden-yellow foliage well retained in color all summer. One of the best golden-foliaged shrubs offered.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
12 to 18 in.....	\$0.45	\$3.75	\$30.00
18 to 24 in.....	.60	5.00	40.00

P. coronarius flore plena (Double-flowered Syringa). L.—Partially double flowers; very fragrant.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$24.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.45	3.75	30.00

P. coronarius grandiflorus (Large Flowering). L.—Has showy large flowers, slightly fragrant; branches somewhat straggling.

P. coronarius lewisi (Gordon's Syringa). L.—Vigorous grower and profuse bloomer; flowers slightly fragrant; late bloomer.

P. coronarius speciosissimus. L.—Very showy flowers; late. Distinct habit.

P. lemoinei. M.—A charming variety of upright growth; flowers small yellowish white, fragrant, completely covering the plant.

P. zeyheri. L.—Free-flowering; medium sized single flowers.

PHYSOCARPUS—Opulaster

P. opulifolius (Spiraea). (Nine Bark.) M.—A strong-growing shrub with white flowers.

P. opulifolius luteus. M.—Very conspicuous from the golden hue of its foliage; of strong growth.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.35	3.00	24.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.45	3.75	30.00

PTELEA—Hop Tree or Shrubby Trefol

P. trifoliata. L.—A large shrub or small tree; rapid growth; fruit in clusters and winged. Blooms in June.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$24.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.45	3.75	30.00
5 to 6 ft.....	.60	5.00	40.00

RHAMNUS

R. cathartica (Buckthorn). L.—A stiff, twiggy shrub with white flowers in June and July, succeeded by black berries. Splendid for massing in parks and public grounds.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$16.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.35	3.00	24.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.45	3.75	30.00

RHODOTYPOS—White Kerria

R. kerrioides. L.—A choice and rare Japanese shrub, recently introduced. It is a slender branched bush, with very pretty, deeply veined leaves, and pure white flowers, borne at intervals all summer.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.....	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.35	3.00	24.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.45	3.75	30.00

RHUS—Sumach

R. canadensis (aromatica) (Fragrant Sumach). S.—A native variety, exhaling a strong odor. Flowers a greenish white; leaves lobed.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
12 to 18 in.....	\$0.45	\$3.75	\$30.00
18 to 24 in.....	.60	5.00	40.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.75	6.50	50.00

R. copallina (Dwarf Sumach). S.—Shining green foliage, changing to rich crimson in autumn; greenish yellow flowers in August.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.....	\$0.45	\$3.75	\$30.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.60	5.00	40.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.75	6.50	50.00

R. cotinus (Purple Fringe). L.—A much admired small tree or shrub for its curious fringe of hair-like flowers that cover the whole surface of the plant in middle summer.

(See next page.)



Berberis Thunbergii in foreground, **Dwarf Mt. Pine** in back. At **Sunset Hill Country Club**.



White Birch,
Sunset Hill Country Club.

**Rhus cotinus.****RHUS (Sumach)—Cont'd**

Price	Rhus	Cotinus.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.45	\$3.75	\$30.00
3 to 4 ft.60	5.00	40.00
4 to 5 ft.75	6.50	50.00
5 to 6 ft.	1.00	9.00	70.00

R. glabra (Smooth Sumach). L.—Very effective in autumn with its crimson seeds and foliage.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 to 2 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$16.00
2 to 3 ft.	.35	3.00	24.00
3 to 4 ft.	.60	5.00	40.00

R. glabra laciniata (Cut-leaved). M.—A variety with deeply cut, fern-like foliage. An elegant plant for groups on the lawn.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
12 to 18 in.	\$0.45	\$3.75	\$30.00
18 to 24 in.	.60	5.00	40.00
2 to 3 ft.	.90	7.50	60.00

R. typhina (Staghorn Sumach). L.—A large shrub or tree, brilliant foliage and scarlet fruit in autumn.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
3 to 4 ft.	.35	3.00	24.00
4 to 5 ft.	.45	3.75	30.00

R. typhina laciniata (Staghorn Sumach). L.—A large shrub or tree, brilliant foliage and scarlet fruit in autumn. A very pretty effect among shrubbery collections.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$24.00
2 to 3 ft.	.45	3.75	30.00
3 to 4 ft.	.60	5.00	40.00
4 to 5 ft.	.75	6.50	50.00

RIBES—Currant

Vigorous, remarkably healthy plants of easiest culture. Besides this ornamental foliage and flowers, the fruit of several of the varieties is showy and very attractive. Valuable for grouping as a class or with other shrubs.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
2 to 3 ft.	.35	3.00	24.00
3 to 4 ft.	.45	3.75	30.00

R. gordonianum (Gordon's Currant). M.—May and June. A valuable hybrid with orange-red flowers in showy spikes. Very choice.

R. odoratum (aureum) (Missouri Currant). M.—May. Golden yellow, spicily fragrant flowers in showy racemes. Foliage shining and glabrous, taking on showy autumnal coloring.

R. sanguineum (Double Crimson Flowers). M.—Flowers very double, showy. This and its type do best in somewhat protected situations.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$24.00
2 to 3 ft.	.45	3.75	30.00

ROBINIA—Locust or Acacia

R. hispida (Rose or Moss Locust). M.—A native shrub of spreading, irregular growth. Flowers rose-colored, in long clusters in June and at intervals through the summer.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.45	\$3.75	
2 to 3 ft.	.60	5.00	
3 to 4 ft.	.75	6.50	

See Deciduous Trees for the Grafted Standard Trees of this Variety.

RUBUS—Bramble

R. odoratus (Flowering Raspberry). S.—Foliage large; flowers pretty rosy purple.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
2 to 3 ft.	.35	3.00	24.00

SAMBUCUS—Elder

Rapid growing shrubs with ornamental foliage, flowers and fruit. Will thrive in all soils, but give best fruiting results in that of a moist nature. The Golden Elder is one of the finest golden-leaved shrubs, and is very useful. It shows its color best on a dry soil.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$24.00
3 to 4 ft.	.45	3.75	30.00

S. canadensis (Common American Elder). L.—Broad panicles of white flowers in June; reddish purple berries in autumn. A well-known native shrub.

S. canadensis aurea (Golden). L.—A beautiful golden-foliaged form. Very useful for foliage effect.

S. nigra (Black-berried Elder). L.—Of medium growth, with purplish-black berries in September.

S. nigra laciniata (Cut-leaved). L.—Deeply cut foliage.

S. nigra variegata (Variegated). L.—Foliage beautifully variegated with silver and green.

S. racemosa (Red-berried Elder). L.—White flowers in panicles in spring, followed by bright red berries.

SPIREA—Meadow Sweet

An indispensable class of small to medium-sized shrubs, embracing a wide range of foliage, habit of growth, color of flowers and season of blooming. All of easiest culture in all soils.

Sambucus—Golden Elder.

Prices, unless otherwise noted:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$16.00
2 to 3 ft.	.30	2.50	20.00
3 to 4 ft.	.35	3.00	24.00
4 to 5 ft.	.45	3.75	30.00

S. arguta. S.—Of dwarf habit; flowers clear white. The best early-flowering White Spiraea. Early May.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$24.00
2 to 3 ft.	.45	3.75	30.00

S. bumalda Anthony Waterer. D.—A new crimson-flowered variety; one of the most beautiful of dwarf flowering shrubs. It makes a low, compact bush, 15 to 18 inches high, and is covered nearly the whole growing season with large umbels of deep crimson flowers. Perfectly hardy, it makes a fine, compact plant for low clumps or for bedding purposes. Grown as a pot plant, it is a fine plant for house decorations.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
12 to 18 in.	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$24.00
18 to 24 in.	.45	3.75	30.00
24 to 30 in.	.55	4.50	36.00

S. Bumalda. S.—A spreading, low bush, with dark leaves brightened by corymbs of pretty, light pink flowers in May, and at intervals all summer.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$24.00
24 to 30 in.	.45	3.75	30.00

S. Billardi. M.—Medium sized shrub, producing spiked panicles of flowers, bright rose color.

S. callosa alba. D.—Of compact growth, with upright branches, crowded with large, flat clusters of white flowers nearly all summer.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
12 to 18 in.	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
18 to 24 in.	.35	3.00	24.00

S. Douglasii. M.—Immense terminal spikes of deep rose-colored flowers. One of the best.

S. opulifolia. (See Physocarpus.)

S. prunifolia. M.—Very distinct, with numerous small, double white flowers, blooming early.

S. Reevesiana (Lance-leaved—Single). M.—One of the most ornamental; showy flowers, pure white, in umbels and very numerous.

S. Reevesiana flora plena (Lance-leaved—Double). M.—A perfect gem, each individual flower as double as a Ranunculus and very conspicuous.

S. salicifolia (Willow-leaved). M.—Long, narrow, pointed leaves, and rose-colored flowers in June and July.

(Spirea cont'd next page)



**Spirea Van Houtte.****SPIREA—Cont'd**

S. Thunbergii (Thunberg's). S.—Dwarf habit and round, graceful form, branches slender and somewhat drooping; foliage narrow and yellowish green. Flowers small, white. Esteemed on account of its neat, graceful habit and early blooming.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
12 to 18 in.....	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
18 to 24 in.....	.35	3.00	24.00
24 to 30 in.....	.45	3.75	30.00

S. Van Houtte. M.—The grandest of all the Spiraeas. It is a beautiful ornament for the lawn at any season, but when in flower it is a complete fountain of white bloom, the foliage hardly showing. Clusters of twenty to thirty flat, white florets make up the racemes, and these clusters are set close along the drooping stems. Perfectly hardy and an early bloomer.

SYMPHORICARPUS—St. Peter's Wort

S. racemosus (Snowberry). S.—Flowers inconspicuous, rose-colored in June and July; leaves thin, dark green; fruits large, milk-white, clustered; persistent until late in winter.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.....	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.35	3.00	24.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.45	3.75	30.00

S. vulgaris.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$16.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.30	2.50	20.00

SYRINGA—Lilac

S. japonica. M.—A species from Japan, becoming a good sized tree. Foliage dark green, glossy; leathery; flowers creamy white, odorless in great panicles. A month later than other Lilacs.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.45	\$3.75
3 to 4 ft.....	.60	5.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.90	7.50

S. josikea (Hungarian Lilac). M.—A fine, distinct species of tree-like growth, with dark shining leaves and purple flowers in June, after the other Lilacs have done blooming. Esteemed for its fine habit and foliage.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.45	\$3.75
3 to 4 ft.....	.55	4.50

S. persica alba (Persian Lilac). M.—Of more slender growth and finer foliage than the Common Lilac.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$24.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.45	3.75	30.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.60	5.00	40.00

S. rothomagensis (chinensis) (Rouen Lilac). M.—A distinct hybrid variety, with reddish flowers; panicles of great size and very abundant.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.45	\$3.75	\$30.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.60	5.00	40.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.75	6.00	50.00

S. villosa (Japan Lilac). M.—A species from Japan. Large branching panicles; flowers light purple in bud, white when open, fragrant. Especially valuable for late flowering.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.45	\$3.75
3 to 4 ft.....	.55	4.50

S. vulgaris (Common Purple Lilac). M.—Large shrub with larger leaves and flowers than above. Flowers bluish purple.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.35	3.00	24.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.45	3.75	30.00

S. vulgaris alba (Common White Lilac). M.—Flowers in slender panicles, pure white and fragrant.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$24.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.45	3.75	30.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.60	5.00	40.00

SYRINGA—Single or Double Varieties

For a number of years we have been collecting the finer varieties of "Foreign Lilacs" from various sources and believe we now have as fine a collection as can be found anywhere.

The great improvement in the Lilac in the last eight or ten years has been marvelous. No park or large ground is now complete without a good collection of these delightful novelties. The flowers so far surpass the old varieties that there is no comparison, excepting that they are of the Lilac family.

It has been nothing unusual for us to cut spikes of some of these varieties that measured 12 to 14 inches in length and from 6 to 8 inches in breadth from three and four-year-old plants that brought from 15 cents to 25 cents per spike in the flower market.

In describing the varieties we mention those that are double; those not so described are single. All are beautiful in their distinct shades and markings. They all attain a height of from 8 to 12 feet in time, depending on location and soil.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.....	\$0.45	\$3.75	\$30.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.60	5.00	40.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.75	6.25	50.00
4 to 5 ft.....	1.00	9.00	70.00

S. V. Alphonse Lavelle.—Large trusses blue shading to violet. Double.

S. V. Belle de Nancy.—Very large, brilliant satiny rose; white toward center. Double.

S. V. Boussingault.—A new light blue lilac. Double.

S. V. Colmariensis.—Large pale blue flowers. Single.

S. V. Congo.—Flowers large, wine-red. Single

S. V. Dr. Breitschneider.—Purplish in bud, opening white; late. Double.

S. V. Dr. Masters.—Spikes a foot long; flowers very light, clear lilac with lighter center. Double.

S. V. Dr. Troyanowsky.—Enormous broad panicles; color mauve. Double.

S. V. Lamark.—Large panicles, rosy-lilac. Very double.

(Syringa cont'd next page)

**Rubelmann Residence, Forest Ridge.****Residence, E. Grove, Jr., Hampton Park.**

**Viburnum—Snowball.****SYRINGA—Cont'd**

S. V. Leon Simon.—Compact panicles, bluish crimson. Double.

S. V. Marc Michaeli.—Lilac-blue; large spikes; flowers double.

S. V. Mme. Abel Chatanay.—Pure white; large panicles. Double.

S. V. Mme. Lemoine.—Pure white. Double.

S. V. Philemon.—The darkest shade in lilacs; very fine. Single.

S. V. President Grevy.—Large trusses, rosy lilac. Double.

S. V. President Viger.—Bluish-lilac; very fine. Double.

S. V. Princess Alexander.—One of the finest whites. Single.

S. V. Toussaint l'Overture.—Very dark; purple flowers; single and oddly crinkled flowers. Single.

S. V. William Robinson.—Violet-mauve, long spikes. Single.

TAMARISK—Tamarisk

The Tamarisks are hardy shrubs, of strong growth, foliage light and feathery, their flowers delicate and fringing, usually in some light shade of red or pink. Will grow anywhere.

Prices, unless otherwise noted:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
3 to 4 ft.	.35	3.00	24.00
4 to 5 ft.	.45	3.75	30.00

T. africana. L.—A tall, graceful shrub with small foliage like a Juniper, and delicate small rosy-purple flowers, produced in spikes; very pretty.

T. gallica. L.—Delicate pink or white flowers in slender-panicked racemes; leaves bluish-green. An exceedingly pretty species.

T. gallica indica. L.—Pink flowers in longer, more wand-like sprays.

T. hispida aestivalis (New). L.—A new variety, raised from T. hispida. More vigorous and not so compact. In July the branches are covered on the half of their length with numerous inflorescences of large flowers of a nice bright carmine.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$24.00
3 to 4 ft.	.45	3.75	30.00

T. juniperina plumosa (Japonica) (Japanese Tamarisk).—Of medium height, upright habit; foliage very graceful and feathery. Probably the

finest of all varieties. Blooms middle of April. Price same as T. hispida aestivalis.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$24.00
3 to 4 ft.	.45	3.75	30.00
4 to 5 ft.	.60	5.00	40.00

T. odessana (Caspian Tamarisk).—A new variety, with pale rose flowers, blooming earlier than T. gallica.

T. tetrandra purpurea. L.—Of dwarfier and more dense growth than T. africana. Purplish pink flowers in mid-summer.

VIBURNUM—Snowball

V. Carlesii.—An early-flowering Viburnum of fine habit; bearing deliciously fragrant white flowers in May, being one of the first shrubs to flower.

V. dentatum (Arrow-wood). M.—A fine shrub for massing for foliage effect. Flowers greenish white.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.30	\$2.50	
2 to 3 ft.	.45	3.75	
3 to 4 ft.	.60	5.00	
4 to 5 ft.	.75	6.25	

V. Lantana. L.—A large, robust shrub, with soft, heavy leaves and large clusters of white flowers in May, succeeded with red fruit; retains its foliage very late.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.45	\$3.75	
3 to 4 ft.	.55	4.50	
4 to 5 ft.	.75	6.25	

V. Lentago (Sheepberry). L.—Foliage light glossy green. Flowers creamy white, very fragrant.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.35	\$3.00	
2 to 3 ft.	.55	4.50	
3 to 4 ft.	.75	6.25	

V. molle. L.—A robust growing shrub, with cymes of white flowers, which appear later than those of the other Viburnums.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.30	\$2.50	
2 to 3 ft.	.45	3.75	

V. Opulus (High Bush Cranberry). L.—Very ornamental. Berries resembling small cranberries, hang until destroyed by frost late in fall.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
2 to 3 ft.	.35	3.00	24.00
3 to 4 ft.	.45	3.75	30.00
4 to 5 ft.	.60	5.00	40.00

V. Opulus sterile (Common Snowball). L.—An old and well-known shrub, bearing large balls of pure white flowers.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
2 to 3 ft.	.35	3.00	24.00
3 to 4 ft.	.45	3.75	30.00
4 to 5 ft.	.60	5.00	40.00

V. tomentosum. M.—The single form of V. plicatum; flowers pure white, borne along the branches in flat cymes, in the greatest profusion, early in June. Perfectly hardy, vigorous and free blooming. Desirable.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$24.00
2 to 3 ft.	.45	3.75	30.00
3 to 4 ft.	.60	5.00	40.00
4 to 5 ft.	.75	6.25	50.00

V. tomentosum plicatum (Japan). M.—A rare and exceedingly beautiful species of Japan; flowers in large, globular heads; pure white, hanging long on the bush; a very choice and desirable shrub.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.45	\$3.75	\$30.00
2 to 3 ft.	.55	4.50	36.00
3 to 4 ft.	.75	6.25	50.00

VITEX

V. agnus castus (Chaste Tree).—A graceful shrub, growing from 5 to 6 feet high, with dense spikes 6 to 8 inches long, of lilac-colored flowers late in summer.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.35	\$3.00	
3 to 4 ft.	.45	3.75	

WEIGELIA—Diervilla

Beautiful shrubs that bloom in June and July. The flowers are produced in so great profusion as almost entirely to hide the foliage. They are very desirable for the border or for grouping, and also as specimen plants for the lawn.

Prices, unless otherwise noted:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
2 to 3 ft.	.35	3.00	24.00
3 to 4 ft.	.45	3.75	30.00

W. amabilis. M.—A fine pink flowering variety; one of the best.

W. candida. M.—Of vigorous habit, flowers pure white and produced in great profusion in June, and continue to bloom at intervals through the summer.

W. Desboisii. M.—A beautiful variety with deep, rose-colored flowers, resembling Rosea, but flowers much darker. One of the best.

W. Eva Rathke. M.—A charming new Weigela; flowers brilliant crimson; a beautiful, distinct, clear shade.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$24.00
2 to 3 ft.	.55	4.50	36.00
3 to 4 ft.	.75	6.25	50.00

W. floribunda. M.—A fine variety; flowers dark red. A profuse bloomer.

W. hybrida Lavellei. M.—A new hybrid sort, with dark, reddish purple flowers, that bloom more than once during summer.

W. rosea (Florida). M.—One of the most popular shrubs known. Flowers bright rose.

W. nana variegata. S.—An exceedingly pretty variety, the variegation being very distinct.

XANTHOCERAS—Chinese Chestnut

X. sorbifolia. L.—Forms a shrub or small tree, foliage resembling that of the "Service Tree" flowers five-petaled, white, reddish copper-colored at base, disposed in racemes about eight inches long; flowers expand in April or May with the leaves. Very floriferous. Requires protection until established.

2 to 3 ft. Each, \$1.50

**Weigelia Blooms.**

Ornamental Vines and Climbers



AKEBIA

A. quinata.—A beautiful, hardy Japanese vine, with unique foliage and chocolate purple flowers of delightful fragrance, in large clusters.

	Each	Per 10
Strong 2 year old plants	\$0.45	\$3.75

AMPELOPSIS

A. quinquefolia Engelmanni (Engelmann Ivy).—Shorter jointed than Quincefolia. A good climber; grows 6 to 10 feet in a season.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Strong 2 year old plants	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$24.00

A. quinquefolia (American Ivy or Virginia Creeper).—Has beautiful digitate leaves that become rich crimson in autumn; a very rapid grower. One of the finest vines for covering walls, verandas or trunks of trees.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Strong 2 year old plants	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00

A. tricuspidata Veitchi (Boston Ivy).—Of Japanese origin; entirely hardy, with foliage turning brilliant red in autumn. It clings tightly to walls, and is unsurpassed as a basket or vase plant.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Strong 2 year old plants	\$0.45	\$3.75	\$30.00
Strong 3 year old plants . . . . .	.60	5.00	40.00



Ampelopsis tricuspidata Veitchi on wall.

Clematis Paniculata

ARISTOLOCHIA—Dutchman's Pipe

A. siphon.—A fine, hardy climber and well known in some parts of the country as Chinese Yam. The tubers grow very large and are edible like sweet potatoes. The vine is a beautiful, rapid grower, producing sweet-scented flowers.

Strong plants	Each, 90c;	per 10, \$7.50
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BIGNONIA—Trumpet Vine

B. radicans (American Climbing Trumpet Vine).—A splendid, hardy climbing plant, with large trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August.

Strong 2 year old plants	Each, 35c;	per 10, \$3.00
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CELASTRUS—Bitter Sweet

C. scandens.—A native climber, with handsome, glossy foliage and large clusters of beautiful orange-crimson fruits, retaining all winter. Very bright in effect and charming for winter decorations.

Strong 2 year old plants	Each, 45c;	per 10, \$3.75
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CLEMATIS

A beautiful class of hardy climbers, excellent for pillars or trellises. They delight in a rich soil and sunny situations, and are perfectly hardy.

C. coccinea.—A native Southern species, quite hardy, flowers small, bright scarlet; a very interesting plant.

Strong 2 year old plants	Each, 45c;	per 10, \$3.75
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C. Duchesse of Edinburgh.—Double, pure white.

Strong 2 year old plants	Each, 75c;	per 10, \$6.75
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C. Henryii.—A magnificent, large white flower, a free grower and bloomer.

Strong 2 year old plants	Each, 75c;	per 10, \$6.75
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C. Jackmannii.—Deep violet purple, with a rich velvety appearance. One of the best.

Strong 2 year old plants	Each, 75c;	per 10, \$6.75
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C. paniculata.—A vine of very rapid growth, quickly covering trellises and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy green foliage. The flowers are of medium size, pure white, borne in immense sheets, and of a most delicious and penetrating fragrance.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Strong 2 year old plants	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$24.00
Strong 2 year old plants in pots . . . . .	.60	5.00	

C. Mad. Koster.—Bright rosy carmine; free flowering.

Strong 2 year old plants	Each, 75c;	per 10, \$6.75
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DOLICHOS JAPONICA—Kudzu Vine

See *Pueraria Thunbergiana*,

EUONYMUS

E. radicans.—An evergreen vine, with dark green foliage; will cling to walls like ivy.

	Each	Per 10
8 to 12 in. plants	\$0.30	\$2.50
12 to 18 in. plants . . . . .	.35	3.00

E. radicans variegata.—An evergreen vine with variegated foliage that clings to walls like ivy. Strong pot grown plants.

	Each	Per 10
6 to 12 in. plants	\$0.30	\$2.50
12 to 18 in. plants . . . . .	.35	3.00

E. radicans vegeta. —A strong growing variety with larger leaves than the type, and producing bright orange-red berries which remain on the plant the greater part of the winter. As an evergreen, absolutely hardy wall cover this plant is unequalled. An enthusiastic horticultural writer predicts that it will become as popular for this purpose here as the Ivy is in England.

	Each	Per 10
8 to 12 in.	\$0.45	\$3.75
12 to 18 in. . . . .	.60	5.00
18 to 24 in. . . . .	.75	6.50

HEDERA—Ivy

The Ivies are evergreens and frequently suffer from exposure to the bright sunlight in winter. For this reason the north side of a wall or building is a better situation than the south.

H. helix (English Ivy).—A familiar evergreen vine, dark green leaves, favors shady location. The young wood sometimes winter-kills in this climate, due to the action of the sun more than the cold. Suitable to cover buildings, rocks, trellis work, graves, and as a carpet under trees in places where grass will not grow.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Strong pot-grown plants	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$24.00

WEBER'S SPECIAL ROSE COLLECTION

ON INSIDE BACK COVER

WILL PLEASE YOU

LONICERA—Honeysuckle

L. japonica aurea reticulata.—A variety with beautifully variegated foliage; leaves netted and veined with clear yellow; flowers yellow and fragrant.

Strong 2 year old plants. Each, 30c; per 10, \$2.50

L. japonica (Bracypoda).—A strong, vigorous grower; dark green foliage; flowers yellow and fragrant.

Strong 2 year old plants. Each, 30c; per 10, \$2.50

L. japonica chinensis (Chinese Evergreen).—Blooms at intervals through the summer and retains its foliage late in winter. Flowers nearly white.

Strong 2 year old plants. Each, 30c; per 10, \$2.50

L. japonica Halleana.—Color white, changing to yellow, very fragrant, blooms from June to November.

Strong 2 year old plants. Each, 30c; per 10, \$2.50



Lonicera—japonica Halleana

L. Periclymenum belgica (Monthly Fragrant).—A fine rapid growing variety; flowers large and very fragrant; color red and yellow; a constant bloomer.

Each Per 10 Per 100
Strong 2 year old plants. \$0.30 \$2.50 \$20.00

L. sempervirens (Scarlet Trumpet).—A strong, rapid climber; blooms very freely the entire season; bright red, trumpet-shaped flowers.

Strong 2 year old plants. Each, 35c; per 10, \$3.00



Wisteria Sinensis

LYCIUM—Matrimony Vine

L. chinense.—Very hardy; grows anywhere. The slender, drooping branches are somewhat thorny and bear grayish green leaves. Flowers small, pink and purple, from June to September, and are then succeeded by a profusion of bright scarlet and orange fruits through late fall and winter. A good plant for covering trellis work and bowers; also for covering bare places or rock.

Each Per 10 Per 100
2 to 3 ft. \$0.30 \$2.50 \$20.00
3 to 4 ft.35 3.00 24.00

PERIPLOCA—Silk Vine

P. graeca.—A beautiful, rapid growing climber. Fine to twine around an old tree or other support; will grow 30 to 40 feet in height. Flowers purple, brown, in auxiliary clusters. Foliage glossy.

Strong 2 year old plants. Each, 35c; per 10, \$3.00



Pueraria Thunbergiana (Kudzu Vine)

PUERARIA THUNBERGIANA—Kudzu Vine (Dolichos)

P. thunbergiana.—This is without a doubt the fastest growing vine we know of; we have grown and recommend same to our customers wanting a fast-growing vine for covering arbors and trellises, also for covering rocky slopes; for a number of years it is only lately that we have become acquainted with its other good qualities. Strong plants. Each, 45c; per 10, \$3.75

WISTARIA

The Wistaria is one of the most decorative of vines, and for porch decoration without too much shade it has no superior. The long, twining branches bear great sprays of foliage, while its charming flowers sway with every passing breeze.

W. sinensis (Chinese).—Flowers in clusters, pale blue, sometimes gives a second crop of flowers in the fall.

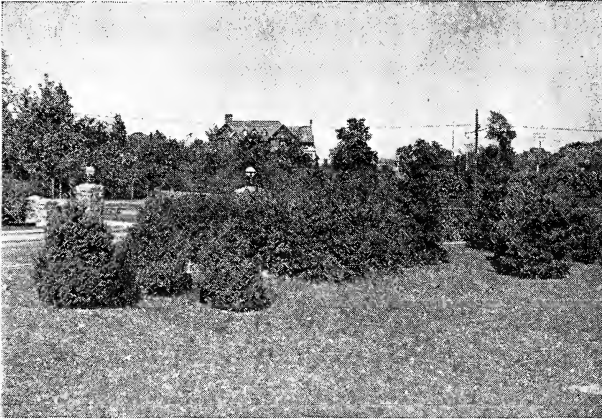
Strong 2 year old plants. Each, 45c; per 10, \$3.75

W. sinensis alba.—Of similar habit to Chinensis, with pure white flowers.

Strong 2 year old plants. Each, 60c; per 10, \$5.00

PLANT VINES
TO HIDE UNSIGHTLY OBJECTS, TREE STUMPS, FOUNDATIONS, OUTBUILDINGS, ETC.

We Advise You to Order Early



Evergreens, Entrance to Forest Ridge



Koster Blue Spruce, Sunset Hill Country Club

Evergreens—Coniferae

Our trees have all been transplanted two or three times, are handsome, selected trees, well branched and rooted, suitable for lawns, etc.

Evergreens can be most successfully transplanted a short time before they are ready to start into growth in the spring. They can also be planted safely very early in the fall. The soil to receive them should be mellow and fine, and great care taken that it is well packed about the roots after they have been well spread out in a natural position.

Wherever possible we dig with ball of earth and wrap same in damp burlap; otherwise we pack roots in wet moss immediately after digging.

Caution.—Do not let the sun or wind strike the roots of Evergreens even for a few minutes; you will kill them if you do. Plant immediately on receipt; give thorough drenching of water, but do not apply over the foliage.

Specimen trees and sizes not quoted herein will be priced on application.

ABIES—Fir

A. Canadensis (Hemlock).—See Tsuga.

A. Concolor (White Fir).—The best strain of this hardy western tree. Grows rapidly and forms magnificent specimens. Pale, glaucous blue needles.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 in. B&B	\$2.75	\$22.50
2 to 3 ft. B&B	3.75	31.50
3 to 4 ft. B&B	6.00	50.00

A. Douglasii.—See "Pseudotsuga."

BIOTA—Arborvitae

See Thuja.

JUNIPERUS—Juniper or Cedar

J. chinensis Pfitzeriana (Pfitzer's Juniper).—Very distinct, being of a striking graceful habit; the color of foliage a bright silvery green; perfectly hardy.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft. B&B	\$7.50	\$62.50
3 to 4 ft. B&B	12.00	100.00

J. communis hibernica (Irish Juniper).—One of the most popular Junipers known. Rigidly upright and formal in character, resembling a green column.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 in. B&B	\$2.25	\$18.75
2 to 3 ft. B&B	3.00	25.00
3 to 4 ft. B&B	3.75	31.50

J. counarti (Counarti Juniper).—Of pyramidal habit, branches graceful of a pleasing dark green. A beautiful tree in every way.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft. B&B	\$7.50	\$62.50
3 to 4 ft. B&B	10.00	87.50
4 to 5 ft. B&B	13.50	120.00

J. Sabina (Savin Juniper).—A spreading form, with deep, dark green foliage. Very valuable for rockeries, grouping and border planting.

	Each	Per 10
12 to 18 in. B&B	\$3.75	\$31.50
18 to 24 in. B&B	6.00	50.00

NOTE THE PHOTOS OF SOME OF OUR STOCK REPRODUCED IN THIS CATALOG



Specimen White Spruce—Picea alba

J. Sabina prostrata.—Dull-shining green leaves Makes a very pleasing effect when planted on terraces; also used for covering rocks and bare, sunny, exposed positions where other sorts will not grow.

	Each	Per 10
12 to 18 inch	\$4.50	\$37.50

J. Sabina Tamariscifolia (Gray Carpet Juniper).—A distinct trailing variety of Sabina. Fine or edging evergreen groups.

	Each	Per 10
12 to 18 in. B&B	\$5.00	\$42.50
18 to 25 in. B&B	6.50	55.00

J. Schottii.—A fine hardy evergreen of columnar habit. Foliage light green and feathery.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft. B&B	\$5.00	\$42.50
3 to 4 ft. B&B	10.00	87.50

J. Virginiana (Red Cedar).—One of the most valuable trees for screens and windbreaks; perfectly hardy; too well known to need description. Our trees are all extra well shaped and have been several times transplanted.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft. B&B	\$4.00	\$30.00
3 to 4 ft. B&B	6.00	50.00
4 to 5 ft. B&B	8.00	70.00

J. Virginiana glauca (Silvery Red Cedar).—Fine, vigorous grower; cone-shaped, and having a peculiar whitish color.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft. B&B	\$4.50	\$37.50
3 to 4 ft. B&B	6.00	50.00

PICEA—Spruce

P. alba (White Spruce).—Of compact, pyramidal form, and greater symmetry than that of the Norway Spruce, but possibly of less vigorous growth; elegant silvery foliage.

	Each	Per 10
12 to 18 in. B&B	\$1.00	\$9.00
18 to 24 in. B&B	1.50	12.50
2 to 3 ft. B&B	3.00	25.00
3 to 4 ft. B&B	6.00	50.00

PICEA—Spruce—Cont'd

P. canadensis (Black Hill Spruce).—In habit of growth something like *P. Alba*, except that foliage is of a bluish green. A very pretty, compact growing evergreen.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 in. B&B.....	\$1.50	\$12.50
2 to 3 ft. B&B.....	3.75	32.50
3 to 4 ft. B&B.....	7.50	62.50

P. excelsa (Norway Spruce).—Rapid in growth, gracefully drooping in habit, dense in structure, regular in outline and perfectly hardy.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 in. B&B.....	\$1.50	\$12.50
2 to 3 ft. B&B.....	2.25	19.00
3 to 4 ft. B&B.....	4.50	37.50
4 to 5 ft. B&B.....	6.50	55.00
5 to 6 ft. B&B.....	10.00	90.00

Select specimens 6 to 12 feet high priced upon application.

P. pungens (Green Form Colorado Spruce).—Of pyramidal habit and compact growth; leaves bluish green. A free grower and perfectly hardy. This is the common variety.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 in. B&B.....	\$2.00	\$17.50
24 to 30 in. B&B.....	3.00	25.00

P. pungens glauca (Blue Form Colorado Spruce).—This is the selected blue form of the *Picea Pungens*. Only a small percentage of this variety produces the true blue foliage.

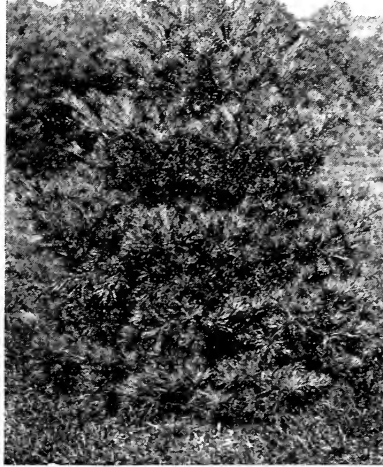
	Each	Per 10
18 in. B&B.....	\$3.00	\$25.00
24 in. B&B.....	3.75	32.50
30 in. B&B.....	6.00	50.00
36 in. B&B.....	7.50	65.00

P. pungens Kosteri (Koster's Blue Spruce).—The richest colored of the tinted evergreens, hardy, vigorous grower, elegant habit. A beautiful tree for any lawn with its silvery blue sheen. We handle only the very best imported grafted trees of this variety.

	Each	Per 10
18 in. B&B.....	\$3.75	
24 in. B&B.....	4.50	
30 in. B&B.....	6.50	
36 in. B&B.....	10.00	
3½ ft. B&B.....	15.00	
4 ft. B&B.....	17.50	
5 ft. B&B.....	25.00	

PINUS—Pine

P. nigra austriaca (Austrian Pine).—From Central Europe. Leaves or needles stiff and dark green. Hardy everywhere and one of the most valuable conifers for windbreaks, belts, etc.

**Specimen White Pine—Pinus Strobus**

	Each	Per 10
24 to 30 in. B&B.....	\$3.00	\$25.00
30 to 36 in. B&B.....	3.50	30.00
3 to 4 ft. B&B.....	5.50	45.00
4 to 5 ft. B&B.....	8.00	70.00

P. cembra (Swiss Stone Pine).—Short-branched, forming a narrow, dense pyramid. Hardy.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft. B&B.....	\$6.00	\$50.00
3 to 4 ft. B&B.....	9.00	80.00

P. flexilis (Limber Pine).—On the order of White Pine, only that the foliage is longer and more flexible. One of the prettiest of the Pine family.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 in. B&B.....	\$1.50	

P. montana (Mughus (Dwarf Mountain Pine)). Very distinct, leaves short, stiff, a little twisted and thickly distributed over the branches; does not grow tall, but spreads over the ground, generally assuming a globular form; very dense.

	Each	Per 10
8 to 12 in. B&B.....	\$1.50	\$12.50
12 to 18 in. B&B.....	2.50	22.50
18 to 24 in. B&B.....	3.50	

P. ponderosa (Bull Pine).—Dark green leaves. Branches spreading; one of the most important of the Pine family. Hardy.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 in. B&B.....	\$2.50	
24 to 30 in. B&B.....	3.50	
30 to 36 in. B&B.....	5.00	

P. strobus (White Pine).—An old and well known native tree of rapid growth and entirely hardy.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft. B&B.....	\$3.00	\$25.00
3 to 4 ft. B&B.....	4.50	37.50
4 to 5 ft. B&B.....	6.00	50.00

P. sylvestris (Scotch Pine).—A rapid grower; very hardy, from the central portion of Europe, with short, rigid, light green leaves. Very valuable for screens and for masses.

	Each	Per 10
24 to 30 in. B&B.....	\$2.00	\$15.00
30 to 36 in. B&B.....	3.00	25.00
3 to 4 ft. B&B.....	4.50	37.50
4 to 5 ft. B&B.....	7.50	

Specimen Trees quoted upon application.

P. Banksiana (Jack Pine).—Bright green needles; very hardy. The best of the Pines for dry arid soils and the North.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft. B&B.....	\$2.00	\$15.00
3 to 4 ft. B&B.....	3.00	25.00
4 to 5 ft. B&B.....	4.00	35.00

PSEUDOTSUGA

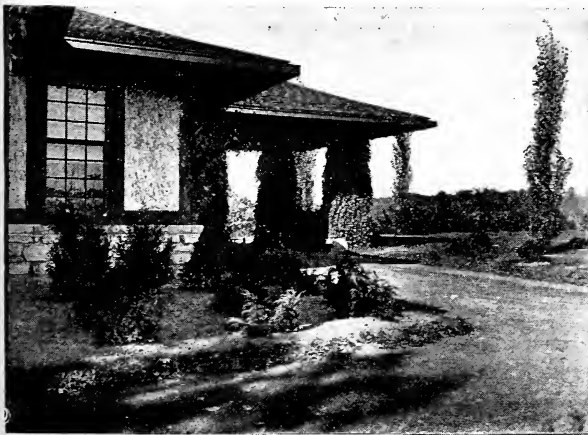
P. Douglasii (Douglas Fir).—Large, conical form; branches spreading, horizontal; leaves light green above, glaucous below.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft. B&B.....	\$3.00	\$25.00
3 to 4 ft. B&B.....	4.50	37.50

THUYA—Arborvitae

T. occidentalis (American Arborvitae).—A well known native species of great value. It forms an upright conical tree of only medium size, and is especially valuable for screens and hedges.

(Continued next page.)



Young Evergreen Planting; Residence Edwin Lemp, planted September, 1917. Taken October 5, 1917.
Ampelopsis on pillars.



White Spruce; Residence Wm. J. Lemp, Jr.



Blue Juniper and Koster Blue Spruce.
Edwin Lemp, Country Place



Mahonia and Koster Blue Spruce at
Sunset Hill Country Club

THUYA—Cont'd

	Each	Per 10
15 to 18 in. B.&B.	\$1.00	\$9.00
18 to 24 in. B.&B.	1.50	12.50
2 to 2½ ft. B.&B.	2.00	15.00
2½ to 3 ft. B.&B.	2.50	20.00
3 to 4 ft. B.&B.	3.00	25.00
4 to 5 ft. B.&B.	6.00	50.00

T. occidentalis globosa (Globe Arborvitae).—Same shade of green as *Pyramidalis*.

	Each	Per 10
12 to 18 in. B.&B.	\$3.00	
18 to 24 in. B.&B.	4.50	

T. occidentalis Wareana (Siberian Arborvitae).—Forms a dense, broad, regular pyramid with dark green foliage. Very hardy.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 in. B.&B.	\$4.00	
24 to 30 in. B.&B.	5.00	

T. occidentalis Douglasi (Douglas Golden). In habit of growth same as *T. Occidentalis* except that the young tips are of golden hue; the best of the golden foliage *Thuyas*.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft. B.&B.	\$5.00	\$45.00

T. occidentalis pyramidalis (Pyramidal Arborvitae).—Of upright pyramidal compact habit. Very desirable.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft. B.&B.	\$3.75	\$32.50
3 to 4 ft. B.&B.	5.00	45.00
4 to 5 ft. B.&B.	6.50	60.00

T. orientalis aurea nana (Berkman's Golden Arborvitae) (Also *Biota Orientalis Aurea Nana*). The most popular *Biota* grown. This conifer is of dwarf, compact and symmetrical habit. A perfect gem for small gardens, cemetery lots or formal planting. For window boxes and vases this variety is most effective.

	Each	Per 10
12 to 15 in. B.&B.	\$1.50	\$10.00
15 to 20 in. B.&B.	2.25	17.50
20 to 24 in. B.&B.	3.00	25.00

T. orientalis (Chinese Arborvitae).—Pyramidal growth, densely clothed with fresh, lively green foliage; very hardy; one of the best.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 in. B.&B.	\$1.50	\$10.00
24 to 30 in. B.&B.	2.00	15.00
30 to 36 in. B.&B.	3.00	25.00
3 to 4 ft. B.&B.	4.50	37.50

Tsuga—Hemlock

T. canadensis.—A native species of undoubted worth and beauty. Entirely hardy, with drooping branches and dense habit.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft. B.&B.	\$4.50	\$40.00
3 to 4 ft. B.&B.	6.00	50.00
4 to 5 ft. B.&B.	9.00	75.00

"If you do not find the sizes desired quoted in this catalogue, write us; we frequently have larger or smaller grades to offer—we only give the average grades usually ordered for general landscape work. The price of Evergreens are figured for their intrinsic value, times transplanted and shape. Evergreens that have been grown close together in nursery row are spindly, ill-shaped and of very doubtful value for general planting and rarely ever make good specimen trees."

Evergreen Shrubs

Evergreen shrubs are coming into use more and more, as they are so desirable in landscape work. The foliage helps out and enlivens the bareness of deciduous trees and shrubs in winter. They are all fond of shady places and are suitable for north sides of houses, garages and north hill sides.

The soil for this class of shrubs should be carefully prepared with leaf mold, peaty soil, and should be mulched annually with well decomposed manure or partly decomposed forest leaves. Spring is the proper time to transplant.

AZALEA AMOENA—(Imported)

A bushy, dwarf grower with small green leaves that deepen to a lustrous coppery hue in winter. In April or May the whole plant is covered with a mass of brilliant, claret-colored flowers that retain their beauty for several weeks. Very ornamental and desirable for edging of drives and walks or for bordering beds of *Kalmia*, *Ilex*, etc. 2 to 15 in. Each, \$2.25

A. amoena hinodegiri.—A bright scarlet form of the well-known *Azalea Amoena*, but far surpasses it in brilliancy and general beauty; a profuse bloomer; foliage evergreen.

	Each	Per 10
10 to 12 in. plants, set with flower buds...	\$2.25	
12 to 15 in. plants, set with flower buds...	3.00	

ILEX—Holly

The Hollies are coming into demand as people get to know what splendid ornamental plants they are. The foliage is always beautiful, the flowers interesting and the fruits ornamental. A group of Hollies is always a source of pleasure.

I. opaca (American Holly).—This is our native Holly, but is a rare plant in our American nurseries. We expect to have some fine plants for spring, 1918, delivery.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 in.	\$3.00	
2 to 3 ft. B.&B.	5.00	
3 to 4 ft. B.&B.	6.00	

I. Verticillata.—See Deciduous Shrubs.

Mahonia aquifolia (Holly-Leaved Mahonia).—A native species of medium size, with purplish, shiny, prickly leaves, and showy, bright yellow flowers in May, succeeded by bluish berries. Its glossy foliage and neat habit render it a very popular plant for decorative purposes.

	Each	Per 10
12 to 18 in.	\$0.60	\$5.50
18 to 24 in.	.75	6.50
24 to 30 in.	1.00	7.50

Kalmia latifolia (Mountain Laurel).—A beautiful native evergreen shrub, with shining foliage and dense clusters of pink or nearly white flowers in spring.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 in.		\$3.00

Rhododendron ("Hardy American") (Catawbiense Type).—This class is the hardest and succeeds in our climate better than any other. Requires some protection in this climate from direct rays of sun during thawing spells in early spring. We handle only imported plants of named varieties.

Caractacus.—Rich purplish crimson.

Everestianum.—Rosy lilac, spotted and fringed; an excellent free-blooming sort.

Charles Dickens.—Dark scarlet, fine habit and growth.

General Grant.—Scarlet.

	Each	Per 10
24 to 30 in. high, 15 to 25 flower buds....	\$4.00	
18 to 24 in. high, 12 to 16 flower buds....	3.00	

Owing to uncertain import conditions, *Rhododendrons* are only quoted with the understanding that prices are void in case our stock does not reach us from Holland.

Boxwoods and Bay Trees

Owing to War conditions it is very doubtful whether or not we will be able to get our importations in from Holland. We are, therefore, not quoting prices in this catalogue. If interested write us about April 1st, and we can then tell you more definitely just what we can do.



THE ROSE IS JUSTLY THE QUEEN OF FLOWERS

Roses

Soil.—Roses delight in a clay loam, enriched with well-rotted barnyard manure. Dig up the soil thoroughly to a depth of 12 to 15 inches, pulverize well; do not raise beds above the level of the surrounding soil. Soak the bed occasionally during the summer with weak manure water.

Location.—Roses delight in an open, airy situation, unshaded by trees and buildings. Always plant in solid beds and each class for itself.

When to Plant.—We advocate planting Hybrid Perpetuals, Ramblers, Prairie, Wichuraiana, Moss, Rugosa, Australian and Sweet Briars in the fall, wherever possible. If planted in spring, should be planted as early as possible before growth starts. Hybrid Teas, Tea, China, Polyantha and Climbing Hybrid Teas are best planted in the spring, during April and May. Pot grown plants are best in these classes and can be planted the same as Geraniums or other bedding plants, at any time after severe freezing weather is past.

Protection.—As soon as severe freezing weather sets in, raise the earth around the plant three or four inches, cover entire bed with dry, light manure, then cover with leaves, straw, or evergreen boughs, weighting with light pieces of wood or tree branches.

Soil Conditions.—No Roses should be planted at any time that the soil is in a wet, soggy condition. The soil should be in a loose, friable condition. The plants should be firmly packed, first with the hands and then with the foot; be careful not to bruise the roots, or to break the ball on the potted class excepting to remove some of the top soil of the ball. Be sure to give your plants a good soaking of water immediately after planting. The following day after planting and thoroughly watering, loosen up the soil around the plants to a depth of about one-half inch, so as to form a loose soil mulch. Water at intervals according to weather conditions, until the plants have become well established after which little or no watering need be given except in extreme drought condition, when a good thorough soaking about once a week will be found very beneficial. Watering should only be done late in the evening at any time, and the ground raked over the following morning. If you will follow these instructions, you should have no trouble in raising a fine lot of Roses.

Pruning.—This should be done during March. For Hybrid Perpetuals remove about one-third to one-half of the previous year's growth. Strong-growing varieties require less pruning back than weak-growing ones. In the everblooming class two-thirds of the previous year's growth should be removed. Cut out all old or decayed wood annually, also all feeble branches and such as are crowding each other. Some of the Hybrid Perpetual varieties can be made to bloom again in the fall, if pruned soon after spring blossoming time is over.

Insects and Diseases.—Do not let these discourage you. There are now a number of remedies, easily applied, that will rid your plants of any insects very quickly if applied promptly.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES—Rosa Hybrida Cifera

This class of roses is admirably suited for garden culture, for the formation of rose beds, hedges and permanent plantations, where hardy varieties of roses are desired. They are of easy culture and luxuriant in a deep rich soil. They are benefited by mulching in the fall of the year. Prune according to the habit of growth, cutting back close all weak shoots and shortening the long canes to a convenient length.

The plants offered by us are strong field-grown, delivered in dormant condition. Fall or early spring delivery.

No.	1.	2	year dormant	plants	Each	Per 10	Per 100
No. 1.	2	year dormant	plants		\$0.50	\$4.50	\$40.00

Alfred Colomb.—Carmine crimson; large, full, fine globular form.

American Beauty.—A variety too well known to require description; color a rich red, passing to crimson; fragrant. A rapid grower and constant bloomer.

Anne de Diesbach.—Bright rose color, very large and showy; particularly fine in bud; flower slightly cupped. A vigorous grower; one of the best.

Baron de Bonstetten.—Flowers large, very double and full; color a rich dark red, passing to deep, velvety maroon; highly scented.

Black Prince.—Very dark crimson.

Captain Hayward.—Bright scarlet, very vivid in summer and glowing in autumn. Large, full flower.

Clio.—Flesh color; flowers often six inches in diameter; very fine.

Coquette des Alps.—One of the finest pure white hybrid perpetuals, large, full, finely formed flowers; color pure white, sometimes faintly tinged with pale blush; profuse bloomer.

Eugene Fuerst.—Deep red, shaded crimson; a profuse bloomer of fine form, large and full.

Frau Karl Druschki.—Very fine, large, beautiful, pure white. The best white Hybrid Perpetual introduced in years.

General Jacqueminot.—Brilliant crimson; very large, globular and excellent; a free bloomer; unsurpassed in its clear, rich crimson, scarlet color.

George Ahrends (Red Druschki).—Bright red-carmine to delicate rose; extremely large, full and deliciously scented, very floriferous. Long stiff stems.

George Dickson.—The color is a velvety black scarlet crimson. Strong grower, producing large flowers four to five inches across.

Gloire de Chedane Guinoisseau.—A bright vermillion-red, with velvety shadings; a splendid rose.

Gloire de Margottin.—Clear, dazzling red; flowers large, somewhat globular, full and deliciously scented.

Hugh Dickson.—Brilliant crimson, shaded scarlet; very large and beautiful form. Vigorous grower, with handsome foliage; very fragrant.

J. B. Clark.—Intense scarlet, shaded crimson-maroon; very dark and rich; fragrant.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES— Cont'd

Mad. Plantier.—This is an old favorite June rose. Vigorous grower. Very hardy. Pure white double flowers. Fragrant.

Margaret Dickson.—One of the best white Hybrid Perpetuals for garden planting. Color white, with pale flesh center; petals very large, well shaped and of immense substance. Flowers produced singly on long, stiff stem, fine form, and have a Magnolia fragrance. Vigorous.

Marshall P. Wilder.—A favorite variety; it certainly is a grand rose. Color deep, rich, glowing red.

Mrs. John Laing.—Delicate pink, fragrant, a continuous bloomer.

Paul Neyron.—Flowers of immense size, often five inches in diameter. Color deep, clear rose, very fresh and pretty. The plant is a strong, healthy grower, with glossy foliage, and is one of the most prolific bloomers in the Hybrid class, young plants in the nursery rows blooming almost without intermission from June to late October.

Prince Camille de Rohan.—Very dark. This rose is of a rich, velvety crimson, passing to an intense maroon-shaded black, large, full flowers. One of the darkest roses and very handsome.

Soliel d'Or.—Color reddish-gold, shaded with orange.

Ulrich Brunner.—Extra large, bold flowers, full and globular. Color rich, glowing crimson, elegantly flamed with scarlet.

HYBRID TEA, TEA, CHINA AND BOURBON ROSES

This class of roses is suitable for general cultivation, as they are usually our very best roses, blooming continuously throughout the season. Require more care in winter protection than do the Hybrid Perpetuals in this climate and further north, but well repay the extra care in a goodly supply of fine flowers when roses of the hardy variety are scarce.

We will have over 30,000 plants to offer for Spring, 1918, delivery.

Prices on Hybrid Tea, Tea and China Roses. (Not ready for delivery before latter part of April and early May, according to weather conditions. Customers will do well to leave the time of shipment to us.)

Varieties marked with star (*) can only be supplied in the largest grade quoted.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
No. 1. 2 year, from 5 and 6 inch pots.....	\$0.60	\$5.50	\$50.00
Medium plants, from 4 inch pots.....	.45	4.00	35.00
Young plants, from 3 inch pots.....	.35	3.00	25.00

NOTICE.—In case we are sold out on any one grade, we reserve the right to send either the next larger or smaller grade, changing prices accordingly. If it is not desirable that we do this, please so state on your order.

***Alice de Rothschild (H. T.)**—Color deep citron yellow.

Antoine Rivoire (H. T.)—A vigorous grower, with fine-shaped buds and flowers; color salmon flesh in center to the edge of its petals, shading to a creamy white, with a delicate pink tinge; very fresh and clean.

***Avoca (H. T.)**—Brilliant velvety crimson.

***Betty (H. T.)**—Coppery-rose, overspread with golden yellow.

Colonel R. S. Williamson (H. T.)—Color satiny white with deep blush center; blooms large, well formed, with high pointed center and carried on stiff stems.

***Caroline Goodrich (H. T.)**—Color velvety crimson.

***Chateau de Clos Vougeot (H. T.)**—A beautiful rich scarlet, shaded fiery red, changing to dark velvety crimson as the flowers open. Continuous bloomer throughout the season.

Clothilde Soupert (Polyantha)—Here we have a rose that for bedding out doors or for pot culture is hard to beat. Frequently the entire foliage is hidden with bloom. Medium-size flower, variable color, from almost pure white to deep pink. Always in bloom.

Duchesse of Wellington (H. T.)—Intense saffron-yellow, stained with deep crimson, deepening with the development of the flower to a coppery-yellow of a distinct new shade. Style of flower similar to Killarney.

Etoile de France (H. T.)—The gold medal rose of France, and claimed by the raiser, J. Pernet Ducher, to be the finest rose he has ever sent out. Strong, vigorous grower. Flowers clear red crimson velvet; very fragrant and keeps well.

Etoile de Lyon (Tea)—This is the best yellow bedder to date. Color lemon-yellow, buds and blooms very double and of large size. A good, free bloomer.

Eugene E. Marlitt (B.)—It is a grand garden rose, none better; being exceptionally healthy, vigorous and free-blooming. The flowers are large, very double; of a rich bright carmine with scarlet tones.

Gen. Superior Arnold Janssen (H. T.)—This rose has all the good qualities of "Jonkheer J. L. Mock" and "General Superior Janssen," and is just between them in color, being a deep, glowing carmine, carried erect on stiff, robust stems. Very free and in every way a noble, first-class rose.

***General McArthur (H. T.)**—Vivid crimson scarlet, the most beautiful shade, retains its brilliancy when flowers have expanded.

Grossherzog Friedrich (H. T.)—Color bright rosy-vermillion, overlaid with a yellowish cast.

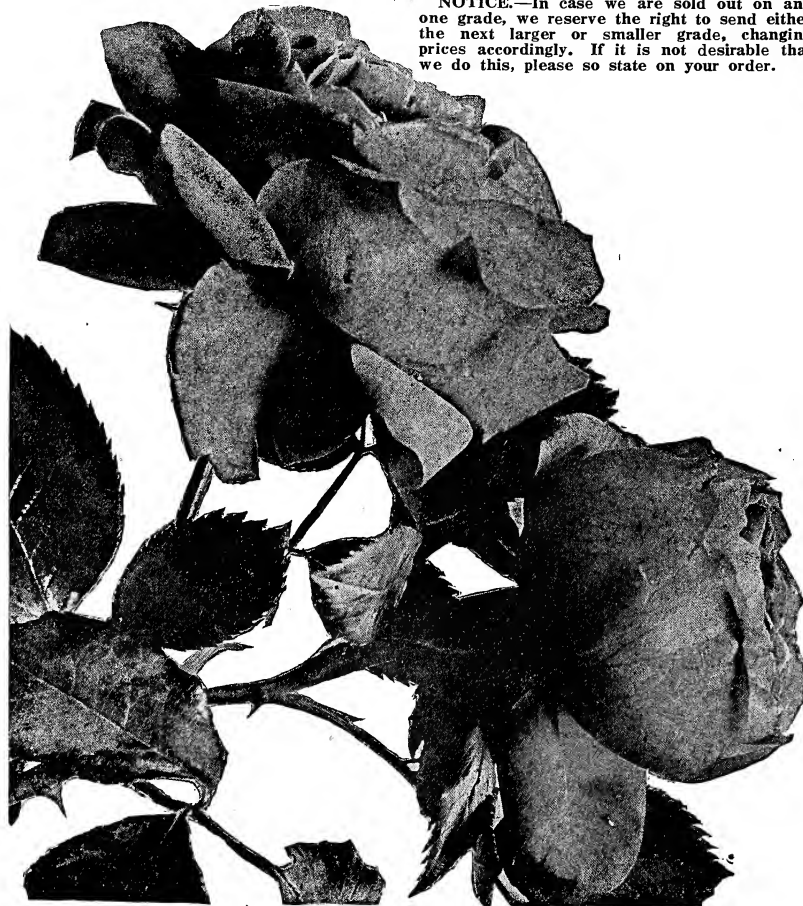
Gruss an Teplitz (China)—One of the brightest colored roses grown. Color dark rich crimson, changing to bright scarlet, shading to velvety red. Blooms continually; flowers good sized and delightfully fragrant. One of the finest and most useful bedding roses extant.

Hadley (H. T.)—Deep, rich, velvety crimson, retaining its brilliancy throughout the year. Well-formed large buds on rapidly growing stiff stems.

Hermosa (China)—It would be but a waste of words to write a lengthy description of Hermosa. It is too well known and too great a favorite. It is always in bloom and always beautiful; the color is the most pleasing shade of pink, very fragrant. A grand rose for bedding or pot culture.

Helen Gould (H. T.)—Free growing and vigorous for its color, it is remarkably constant in blooming, every new shoot producing a flower. The blooms are bright rosy carmine red, and the buds well formed, the fragrance is delightful, and taken altogether, it is a variety that should be generally planted.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock (H. T.)—This grand rose is the strongest growing in the Hybrid Tea class. The blooms, which are produced with the greatest freedom, are carried on stiff, erect stems, and are of the largest size of perfect formation and highly perfumed. Color clear, imperial-pink; a glorious flower.



Paul Neyron—H. P.

HYBRID TEA, TEA, CHINA AND
BOURBON ROSES—Cont'd

***Juliet** (H. T.).—Color, old gold and red.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (H. T.).—Strong grower, free bloomer, perfect flowers. Large, fine buds, pure white, does not pink up when planted out. A superb variety.

Killarney (H. T.).—Brilliant sparkling pink with large, pointed buds, broad, wax-like petals with silvery edges and enormous semi-double flowers of exceeding beauty.

Killarney White (H. T.).—A pure white sport from the pink parent; the newest thing in forcing rose, admittedly a strong competitor of The Bride.

La France (H. T.).—An old and well-known variety. Color silvery-rose shades, with pink, it has a satin sheen over all its petals. Hardy, continually in bloom; first-class in every way.

Laurent Carle (H. T.).—Brilliant velvety carmine, with long buds borne on long stems, opening into large flowers of perfect form and fullness. Extremely vigorous grower.

Mme. Caroline Testout (H. T.).—A charming rose. Clear, bright satiny-pink; flowers very large and extremely showy, quite distinct.

Mme. Jenny Gilmet (H. T.).—Buds long and pointed, deep saffron-yellow, opening canary, with dark golden shadings; blooms large, petals immense; opens very freely; a fine upright grower of branching habit; exquisitely beautiful; very large in size.

***Mme. Edouard Herriot** (Daily Mail Rose) (Pernet Ducher, 1913).—Buds coral-red, shaded with yellow at the base; open flowers of medium size, semi-double, superb coral-red, shaded with yellow and bright rosy-scarlet passing to shrimp-red.

Mme. Second Weber (H. T.).—Rosy-salmon, deepening in color as its long, pointed buds open and expand into blooms of enormous size; petals of heavy texture and beautiful in form.

Mme. Jules Grolez.—An exceedingly free blooming variety, with very bright, large, full, finely formed flowers; buds beautiful. Color a distinct and charming shade of satiny-pink.

Maman Cochet (Tea).—This is our favorite rose. It is of the largest size; the flower is built up or rounded and very double; the color is a deep rosy-pink, the inner side of the petals being a silvery rose, shaded and touched with golden yellow. Very vigorous; deliciously fragrant.

Marie Guillot (Tea).—One of the standard varieties of Tea Roses, which as yet has not been equalled by any rose of its color, splendid for any use. Especially desirable for summer rose beds. Color pure white, sometimes tinted pale yellow.

Marie Van Houtte (Tea).—This exceedingly lovely rose cannot be surpassed by any rose of its color. In the open ground it is truly magnificent. The flowers are extra large and are deliciously fragrant. The color is pale canary yellow, shading to pale rose.

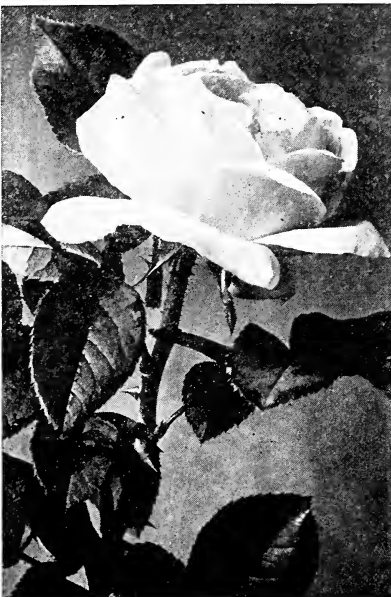
Mrs. B. R. Cant (Tea).—A beautiful new rose on the style and color of Papa Gontier. It is a free grower and bloomer.

Meteor.—The color is rich, velvety crimson, exceedingly bright and attractive.

Milady.—In color similar to Richmond, yet richer and darker in the bud; opens perfectly at all seasons and is exceptionally full. Of sturdy habit, splendid foliage and great productiveness.

Mrs. Aaron Ward.—A most striking color—Indian-yellow shading to lemon-cream at edges of petals. Very large and full, of refined form, cupped and very deep, effectively showing the golden heart.

Mrs. Geo. Shawyer.—Brilliant rose-pink, or bright peach-pink. Flowers large, well formed, fairly full, with petals of good substance. Freer in growth and bloom than Killarney; breaks in rapid succession, throwing up three to four foot canes carrying heavy, leathery foliage, every shoot tipped with a bud.



Frau Karl Druschki—H. P.

***Mrs. Charles Russell** (H. T.).—Bright rose pink, deepening toward center; long, pointed buds, fragrant, large leathery foliage, not subject to mildew, free producer of strong, long canes, blooms keep a long time in good shape.

Ophelia.—Brilliant salmon-flesh shaded with rose on outer edge of petals, with a heart of glowing peach-pink and orange-yellow blendings. Fragrant as Richmond. Perfect flowers on long, stiff stems. Free from mildew.

Perle des Jardins (Tea).—Deep straw-yellow, sometimes deep golden-yellow; large bud and full double flower. Not hardy this far north.

President Taft.—This rose was raised in Cincinnati, the home of President Taft, and was named in his honor. It is a remarkable pink rose. Color a shining, intense, deep pink.

Rhea Reid.—Flowers large, rich red, very double, fragrant, and continuous bloomer; strong grower; resists mildew and black spot.

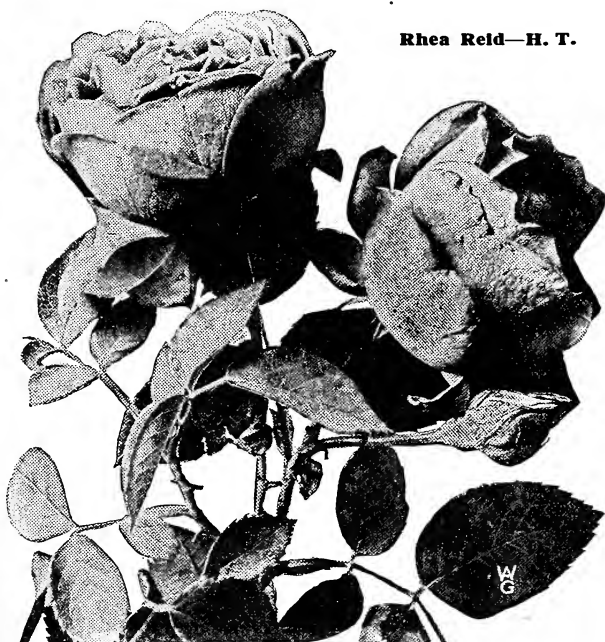
Radiance.—Brilliant rosy-carmine, shaded with rich opaline-pink tints in the flower, which is large, full, of fine form, with cupped petals.

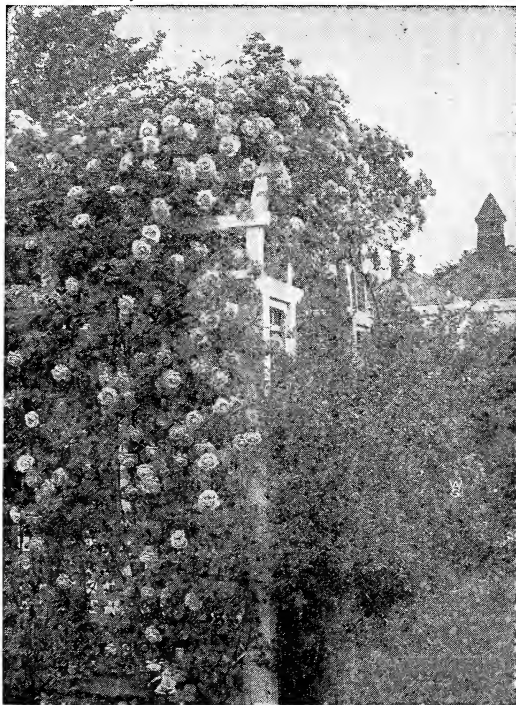
Richmond (H. T.).—This is said to be the best red forcing variety yet produced. Strong grower. Color deep red, long pointed buds; elegant dark foliage.

Souv. de Pres. Carnot (H. T.).—Long beautifully pointed buds, developing into large, full and double flowers with thick, heavy, shell-pink petals. A delicate flush-white, shaded a trifle deeper at the center, very slightly suffused with fawn.

Sunburst (H. T.).—This magnificent giant yellow Rose is a fine forcer; it stands head and shoulders above all others of its color and will rank with American Beauty and the Killarneys in value and grandeur. It has long, pointed buds, which can be cut tight for market. The color is orange-copper or golden-orange and golden-yellow; edge of petals lighter; all intense shades, extremely brilliant in effect. It puts all the yellows to sleep when it comes to bedding in the garden. The golden-yellow color stays right with the flower until it fully finishes.

Rhea Reid—H. T.





Climbing American Beauty



Etoile de France H. T.

ROSES—Cont'd

White La France (H. T.) (Augustine Guinnoisseau).—This is a beautiful rose of the La France type; color a fawn white.

White Maman Cochet (Tea).—A sport from Maman Cochet, which it resembles in every particular except color, which is pure white, occasionally tinged with blush.

William Shean (H. T.).—Purest pink, petals shell-shaped, four to five inches long; flowers of immense size and substance and of perfect form; free blooming and distinct.

William R. Smith (H. T.).—White, with beautifully blended shadings of salmon and rose-pink. A splendid bedding rose.

DWARF POLYANTHA ROSES—Rosa Polyantha

Miniature roses derived from the Climbing Polyanthas. Of dwarf habit, profuse bloomers. Fine for bedding or for edgings. Perfectly hardy.

Price same as Hybrid Teas.

Baby Rambler.—"The new dwarf everblooming Crimson Rambler." The greatest advertised, the most talked of rose ever introduced in America. Like Crimson Rambler in bloom except that it is dwarf and a true everbloomer. In bloom all the time. A most wonderful rose.

Baby Rambler, White (Catherina Ziemet).—In habit of growth like Baby Rambler Red, but with small double white flowers in clusters. Fine for cemetery planting.

Baby Dorothy.—A prolific producer of pure pink flowers.

Jesse.—Bright cherry crimson, on order of Richmond in color. Fine for pot culture, bedding or massing; blooms continually until frost.

Mrs. Cutbush.—Bright, deep pink; blooms in large clusters throughout the growing season; one of the choicest.

CLIMBING EVERBLOOMING ROSES

Prices same as Hybrid Teas, except where noted.

Cl. American Beauty.—A seedling from American Beauty with Wichuriana and Tea blood in its veins. Same color, size and fragrance as American Beauty, with the addition of the climbing habit. Good foliage and better blooming qualities. One plant of this new rose will produce twenty times as many flowers in June as the old American Beauty, besides blooming occasionally during the summer.

Dormant plants	Each	Per 10	Per 100
	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$40.00

Cl. Clothilde Soupert.—Ivory-white, shading toward center to silvery-rose; perfectly full and double; rapid climber, abundant bloomer and perfectly hardy.

Cl. Gruss an Teplitz.—Vivid fiery crimson; an exact duplicate of the bush rose of this name except that it is a vigorous climber, producing a sheet of dazzling bloom.

Cl. Kaiserin Aug. Victoria.—A climbing "Sport" of the fine variety whose name it bears, identical with it in hardness, freedom of bloom, color and size of flowers.

RAMBLER ROSES—Rosa Polyantha

Under this class we list the Rambler sorts; they are perfectly hardy and are suitable for trellises, fences, porches, pillars, pergolas, arches, etc., etc.

American Pillar.—Large single flowers of rich, rosy-pink, approaching brilliant carmine, golden yellow stamens; profuse bloomer. Originated by the U. S. Government Department of Plant Introduction.

Dormant plants	Each	35c;	per 10,	\$3.00
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Baltimore Belle.—See Prairie Roses.

Crimson Rambler.—The well-known rose, of which there have probably been more planted than any one-half dozen other varieties put

together. Strong grower, flowers in panicles of 30 to 40 blooms, color bright vivid crimson.

Dormant plants	Each,	40c;	per 10,	\$3.50
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Dorothy Perkins.—See Wichuriana Roses.

Excelsa.—See Wichuriana Roses.

Flower of Fairfield.—Said to be an everblooming Crimson Rambler. Color deep crimson in large clusters.

Dormant plants	Each,	45c;	per 10,	\$4.00
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Philadelphia Rambler.—It differs from the Crimson Rambler in two important particulars. First, the color is brighter, deeper and more intense. Second, the flowers are perfectly double to the center. It is a strong, healthy grower, free and abundant bloomer.

Dormant plants	Each,	45c;	per 10,	\$4.00
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Queen of the Prairie.—See Prairie Roses.

Tausendschoen or Thousand Beauties.—Flowers when opening are a delicate shade of pink, changing to rose carmine. It gets its name from its many flowers and the variation in coloring. A beautiful rose.

Dormant plants	Each,	50c;	per 10,	\$4.50
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Yellow Rambler (Aglaia).—A new, hardy, yellow climbing rose; blooming after the same manner as Crimson Rambler, in cluster; flowers of medium size in immense clusters; very sweet scented. Color a clear yellow.

Dormant plants	Each,	45c;	per 10,	\$4.00
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White Dorothy Perkins.—See Wichuriana Roses.

White Rambler (Thalia).—In habit of growth, foliage, manner of blooming and shape of flower this is identical with C. Rambler, differing only in color, which in Thalia is a pure, clear white.

Dormant plants	Each,	35c;	per 10,	\$3.00
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AUSTRALIAN ROSE—Rosa Lutea

Dormant plants	Each,	60c;	per 10,	\$5.00
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Harrison's Yellow.—Deep golden-yellow.

Persian Yellow.—Deep golden-yellow; an old favorite; blooms once a year.

**Killarney—White H. T.****PRAIRIE ROSES—Rosa Setigera**

This class is perfectly hardy and requires no protection.

Dormant plants. Each, 35c; per 10, \$3.00

Baltimore Belle.—Nearly white with a faint blush.

Queen of the Prairie.—Large clusters of red flowers.

MOSS ROSES—Rosa Mucosa Bifera

This class has always been a favorite in old gardens. There is nothing prettier than the Moss rose when in bud, and the delicious fragrance. Perfectly hardy.

Dormant plants. Each, 45c; per 10, \$4.00

Blanche Moreau.—A fine white.

Crimson Globe.—Deep crimson.

Elizabeth Rowe.—Color deep pink.

Princess Adelaide.—Rose-pink.

Salet.—Rose-pink.

SWEET BRIARS, HYBRIDS—Rosa Rubiginosa Hybrida

Dormant plants. Each, 35c; per 10, \$3.00

English Sweet Briar.—The old time Briar rose of the English gardens.

Rosa Multiflora Japonica.—Largely used in shrub collections and with the Rugosa, Australian and Briars.

ROSA RUGOSA

This class of roses is especially adapted to hedges, or for shrubbery collections, the splendid foliage, the flowers and later the seed pods, makes this class one that should be more largely used in landscape work.

Each Per 10 Per 100

Dormant plants. \$0.45 \$4.00 \$35.00

Conrad F. Meyer.—Large double flowers, clear silvery-pink, extra fine.

New Century.—Beautiful rosy-pink, in clusters of full and double flowers.

Nova Zembla.—Flesh-white.

Rugosa Alba.—Single pure white.

Rugosa Alba.—Single deep rosy carmine.

TO THE ROSE LOVER

We are annually devoting more space to the growing of Roses, the Queen of all flowers and expect to add annually the newer varieties as they prove their merit. We call special attention to our list of Hybrid Tea, China and Polyantha Roses, which for this section and farther south are the most satisfactory. For northern sections we call attention to our selected list of Hybrid Perpetual, Hardy Climbers, Wichuraiana and Rugosa Roses.

Being located near the City of St. Louis, from where all shipments are made, we can get shipments to you in the quickest possible time.

Give us a trial order.

WICHURAIANA ROSES

This class of roses is admirable for covering trellises, walls, fences, trailing over rocky places, slopes, etc.

Price, each, 35c; per 10, \$3.00; per 100, \$25.00.

Dorothy Perkins.—A splendid new climbing rose. In foliage and habit of growth it is remarkably like Crimson Rambler; the flowers are double, of good size and borne in clusters. The petals are very prettily rolled back and crinkled; buds remarkably handsome; color a clear shell pink and holds a long time without fading.

Excelsa (Red Dorothy Perkins). W.—It is a good deal to claim for a rose, but we are within bounds when we describe Excelsa as a brilliant Crimson Rambler flower on glossy, varnished Wichuraiana foliage. The flowers are very double, produced in large trusses of thirty to forty, and almost every eye on a shoot produces clusters of flowers. The color is intense crimson maroon, the tips of the petals tinged with scarlet. The finest of all Crimson Ramblers.

**Kaiserin Augusta Victoria H. T.**

Hiawatha.—Glowing ruby-crimson, with a clear white eye; single flowers in clusters; light glossy green foliage; excellent for climbing, trailing or forcing.

Lady Gay.—Cherry pink, fading to soft white. The flowers in large, loose trusses, together with the buds and foliage, form a mass of beauty from base of vine to tips of branches.

White Dorothy Perkins.—Identical with the favorite rose Dorothy Perkins, excepting that it is white. It has no rival as a white climber. You should try it.

Wichuraiana.—Strong grower in any soil. Flowers single, pure white, in great profusion during the month of July.

TREE ROSES

We have been fortunate in getting a limited supply of American-grown Tree Roses for our trade this spring. We have a large order placed in Holland but conditions are such that we fear they will not reach us, hence we are only quoting the American-grown varieties.

Each Per 10
Grafted on stems 4 to 5 ft. high... \$1.75 \$15.00

Varieties of Tree Roses.

Frau Karl Druschki. H. P.—White.

Mme. Caroline Testout. H. T.—Pink.

Killarney. H. T.—Pink.

Ulrich Bruner. H. P.—Red.

J. B. Clark. H. P.—Red.

Baby Rambler. Poly.—Red.

Orleans. Poly.—Red.

Mme. Jules Graverau. H. T.—Flesh white.

Mme. Jules Grolez. H. T.—Satin pink.

Radiance. H. T.—Red.

Gruss an Teplitz. H. C.—Crimson.

General Jacqueminot. H. P.—Crimson.

Mrs. John Laing. H. P.—Pink.

Dorothy Perkins. W. C.—Pink.



Garden of Old Fashioned Flowers

Select Hardy Perennials

Although popularly known as old-fashioned plants, Perennials have never been so popular as they are at the present time, and we feel safe in saying that a permanent taste has been developed which is certain to continue and make Perennials as popular in the United States as they have been in the horticultural centers of Europe for many years. Cultivation is of the simplest, beginning with any good soil for a foundation, which may be enriched with any good fertilizer, such as well decomposed cow manure or bone meal, deeply dug, well pulverized, in season as early as possible, so as to enable them to become well rooted and established before hot, dry weather sets in, keeping the ground well stirred, and where it is convenient to water beds during hot, dry weather, a mulch of any loose material, which will keep the soil from baking will be found very beneficial.

Short grass, the rakings of the lawn after cutting, will be as good for this purpose as anything.

A covering of manure should be applied in the fall. This may be forked into the soil early in the spring, beyond this, little care need be given, the occasional staking of a plant, the cutting off of decaying flowers, which will prolong the flowering season of many species, and the dividing and replanting occasionally of such varieties that have become too large, being all that is needed.

The following list has been made with special pains as to worthy varieties, large range of colors and different styles of growth. We shall endeavor to add yearly to our list any varieties that we think worthy and discard such as we think undesirable.

General Descriptive List of Hardy Perennial Plants

NOTE.—All orders for Perennial plants will be shipped at the proper time for planting, unless instructed to the contrary, you will do far better to let the Nurseryman decide as to the best time to plant. We will, however, comply with your wishes regarding shipment, as far as possible, and where stock is ready.

ACANTHUS—Bear's Breech

Handsome decorative plants, with broad foliage and of stately effect, either for planting as single specimens on the lawn or in the border, or for grouping with other plants for sub-tropical effects, producing their 3 feet high spikes of curious flowers during August and September.

A. mollis latifolius.—Deeply toothed, heart-shaped leaves, 2 feet long by 1 foot wide; flowers of a purplish-rose color.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.25.

ACHILLEA—Milfoil or Yarrow

A. filipendulina (Noble Yarrow).—A vigorous, showy species, with golden-yellow flowers in dense, flat corymbs in July; height 2 feet.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.25.

A. millefolium (Rose-flowered Yarrow).—Rosy-lilac flowers, from June to August. Grows 18 in. high.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.25.

A. Ptarmica ("Boule de Neige") ("Ball of Snow").—Flower and habit same as "The Pearl," excepting that the flowers are more perfect, with fuller centers, which makes it appear purer in color. Grows 18 to 24 inches high.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.25.

ACONITUM—Monkshood

A. Napellus.—Large, dark blue flowers; August and September. Grows 3 to 4 feet high.

Each, 30c; per 10, \$2.75.

A. Napellus alba.—A fine white flowering form, August to September.

Each, 30c; per 10, \$2.75.

A. lycoctonum.—A free-flowering pale yellow sort, blooming in June and July.

Each, 30c; per 10, \$2.75.

AEGOPODIUM—Bishop's Weed

A. Podagraria.—A rapid-growing plant, with neat green and yellow variegated foliage, thriving in any soil; makes a fine border for a bed of shrubs or for covering waste ground. Grows 1 foot high.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.25.

AGROSTEMMA—Rose Campion

A. coronaria.—Bright crimson flowers on stems 2½ to 3 feet high.

Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.75.

ALSTROMERIA—Chilian Lily

A. chilensis.—A tuberous-rooted plant, 2 feet high, with spikes of showy flowers, varying from rosy-white to deep orange-red, flowering from July to September. Requires protection in exposed situations.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.25.

ALYSSUM

A. saxatile (Double Gold Tuft).—An indispensable plant for the rockery or border, producing early in summer masses of broad, flat heads of bright yellow flowers. Double; 1 foot high.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.25.

ANCHUSA—Sea Bugloss

A. italica ("Dropmore Variety").—A great improvement on the common form; grows 5 to 6 feet high, with spikes of beautiful blue flowers the entire season.

Each, 30c; per 10, \$2.75.

ANEMONE—Windflower

A. canadensis (Pennsylvania) (Pennsylvania Windflower).—The prettiest of our native Windflowers, producing its large white flowers, which are slightly tinged with rose on the reverse side, in the greatest profusion from June to

August; an excellent plant either for the border or rockery, and succeeds equally well in sun or shade; 12 to 15 inches high.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.25.

ANEMONE JAPONICA—Japanese Windflower

These beautiful Windflowers are one of the most important hardy plants. They begin blooming early in August and continue until cut down by frost. Excellent for cutting, lasting many days in good condition. The plants grow two to three feet high and are perfectly hardy if given several inches of mulch during the winter. They can be used in solid beds or borders or in clumps through the hardy border.

A. japonica rubra.—Beautiful rosy-red, stamens bright yellow.

A. japonica alba.—Large, snowy-white, very choice.

A. Queen Charlotte.—Very large semi-double flowers of La France pink, a color that is rare among hardy plants.

A. whirlwind.—Large semi-double pure white flowers; very free.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.25.

NEW VARIETIES OF JAPANESE ANEMONES

Alice.—An introduction by the raiser of the popular variety Queen Charlotte. The plant is of robust habit; the flowers, when first opening, have the form of a rose; as they expand the silvery-rose, shell-like petals become suffused with a fresh carmine, which, together with the yellow stamens, make it distinct from all others.

Loreley.—A neat, cup-shaped, semi-double flower about 3 inches across, of a bright, silvery mauve-pink, borne on good, stiff stems, and exceptionally free-flowering.

Price of the above Each, 30c; per 10, \$2.75

ANTHEMIS—Marguerite

The hardy Marguerites are among the most satisfactory summer-blooming perennials. In bloom all summer.

A. tinctoria.—Of dense, bushy habit, with large, golden-yellow flowers. Grows about 15 to 18 inches high.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.25.

ANTHERICUM

A. liliago (St. Bernard's Lily).—A pretty species, bearing spikes of white flowers during May and June; 18 inches high.

Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.75.

A. Paradisea Iliastrum (St. Bruno's Lily).—A beautiful plant, 2 feet high, with narrow, grass-like foliage and long spikes of white, fragrant lily-like flowers in May and June.

Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.75.

AQUILEGIA—Columbine

The Columbines are old favorites that succeed in any ordinary garden soil. The varieties offered are a selection of the best kinds; 2 feet high.

A. canadensis (Common American Columbine). The native bright red and yellow variety, and one of the brightest.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.25.

A. chrysantha.—The beautiful golden-spurred "Columbine." Flowers golden-yellow; blooms in the early spring.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.25.

A. chrysantha alba.—A pretty white flowered form.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.25.

A. coerulea.—This is the true blue form of "Rocky Mountain Columbine," one of the handsomest of the family.

Each, 30c; per 10, \$2.75.

A. vulgaris nivea.—A beautiful large pure white.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.25.



Aquilegia Columbine



Perennial Garden—Alyssum in foreground

Plant Flowers to Beautify your home grounds, to hide unsightly foundations, in borders, or hedge, or in artistically arranged beds, to make your grounds radiate with their beauty and fragrance.

ARABIS—Rock Cress

A. alpina.—Desirable early spring flowering plant, adapted to the rock garden and border; forms a dense carpet, completely covered with pure white flowers early in the season; 6 inches high.
Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.25.

ARENARIA—Sand-Wort

Close growing evergreen plants, desirable for rock work.

A. montana.—Large, white flowers, produced very freely, in early spring; 6 to 8 inches high.
Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.25.

ARMERIA—Thrift

Dwarf plants; succeed in any soil; flowers in dense heads, on stiff, wiry stems about 9 inches high. In bloom off and on from early spring until late fall. Fine for rockery or borders; 9 inches high.

A. formosa rosea.—Bright, rosy pink.

A. formosa alba.—A pretty white.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.25.

ARTEMISIA

Fine for the border or among shrubbery, foliage ornamental, can be used for carpet or ribbon bedding; permits of cutting back.

A. abrotanum (Old Man).—Dark green, finely cut foliage, with pleasant aromatic odor; 2 feet high.

A. stelleriana (Old Woman).—Deeply cut silvery foliage; much used in carpet bedding. 18 inches high.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.25.

ASCLEPIAS—Butterfly Weed

A. tuberosa.—Very showy, producing from July to September, close, compact umbels of brilliant orange colored flowers; 2 feet high.
Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.25.

ASTERS—Hardy Alpine

Fine for the rockery or hardy border; large, showy flowers in May and June.

A. alpinus.—A fine blue, very free flowering; 6 to 10 inches high.

A. alpinus alba.—Pure white, 6 to 10 inches high.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.25.

ASTERS—Hardy

Michaelmas Daisies or Starworts.

These are among the showiest of our late-flowering hardy plants, giving a wealth of bloom at a season when most other hardy flowers are

past. The collection offered below is made up of the choicest varieties, only the weedy sorts being eliminated.

NEW HARDY ASTERS

A. amethystinus.—Lovely amethyst-blue flowers; 3 feet.

A. laevis.—Lavender blue; 4 feet.

A. Mrs. F. W. Raynor.—Light reddish-violet; 4 feet.

A. novae angliae.—Bright violet purple; 4 feet.

A. novae angliae rosea.—Bright purplish mauve; 4 feet.

A. ptarmicoides Major.—Distinct pure white, fine for cutting. August and September; 18 inches.

A. tariticus.—Distinct; bluish violet; 6 feet.

A. White Queen.—Large white; very free; 4 feet.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.25.

ASTILBE ARENDSI

A new type. The plants are of very vigorous growth, 2½ to 4 feet high, producing many-branched, feathered heads of flowers. They prefer a half-shady, moist position in any ordinary garden soil.

A. ceres.—Delicate, light rose-colored flowers with peculiar silvery sheen.

A. Salmon Queen.—Graceful panicles of a beautiful salmon-pink.

Each, 40c; per 10, \$3.75.

ASTILBE

A. Davidii (Spirea).—An important addition to hardy plants. Its 5 to 6 feet high stems, which rise from a tuft of pretty, dark green foliage, are crowned with feathery plumes of deep rose-violet flowers during July and August.
Each, 45c; per 10, \$4.25.

BAMBUSA—Bamboo

Fine for single specimens or in clumps and for sub-tropical gardening, or with ornamental grasses. They are also valuable for aquatic gardening.

B. aurea.—A distinct and beautiful species; yellowish stems and light green foliage. Grows 15 to 20 feet high.
Each, \$1.00.

B. metake.—A handsome evergreen species; large, deep green foliage; grows 6 to 10 feet high.
Each, \$1.00.

BAPTISIA—False Indigo

B. australis.—A strong growing plant, suitable either for the border or wild garden. Foliage dark green, deeply cut, and spikes of dark blue flowers in June and July; 2 feet high.
Each, 30c; per 10, \$2.75.

B. tinctoria.—Produces spikes of bright yellow flowers during June and July; 2 to 3 feet high.
Each, 30c; per 10, \$2.75.

BELLIS PERENNIS—English Daisy

Flowers double, white and pink.

Each, 15c; six for \$1.25.

BOCCONIA—Plume Poppy

B. cordata.—A noble plant, beautiful in foliage and flower; adapted for planting in shrubbery borders, centers of beds and in bold groups. Flowers in terminal panicles; of a creamy white color, during July and August; 6 to 8 feet high.
Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.25.

BOLTONIA—False Chamomile

Among the showiest of our native hardy perennial plants, with large single aster-like flowers. The plant is in bloom during the summer and autumn months, and with its hundreds of flowers open at one time produces a very showy effect.

B. latissuama.—Pink, slightly tinged with lavender; 4 to 5 feet high.
Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.75.

B. asteroides.—Pure white, very effective; 4 to 5 feet high.

Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.75.

CALLIRHOE—Poppy Mallow

C. involucrata.—An elegant trailing plant with finely divided foliage and large saucer-shaped flowers of bright crimson, with white centers, produced all summer.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.25.

CALTHA—Marsh Marigold

C. palustris.—Bright yellow flowers early in spring; 1 foot.

Each, 30c; per 10, \$2.75.

C. palustris fl. pl.—Double flowering.

Each, 45c; per 10, \$4.00.

CAMPANULA—Bell Flower

The Bell Flowers are among the most important of the hardy plants, combining a wide range of habit and color with perfect hardiness.

C. Grossekill.—One of the prettiest of the Canterbury Bells, of erect habit, with dark blue flowers; 2 feet high.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.25.

C. persicifolia (Peach Bells).—Blue salver-shaped flowers during June and July; 2 feet.

Each, 30c; per 10, \$2.75.

C. persicifolia alba.—Identical with the above, but with single white flowers; very pretty and free flowering; 18 to 24 inches.

Each, 30c; per 10, \$2.75.

C. pyramidalis (The Chimney Bell Flower).—The most conspicuous of all Campanulas, and an attractive plant for herbaceous border, forming a perfect pyramid 4 to 5 feet high, crowded with large, salver-like blue flowers.

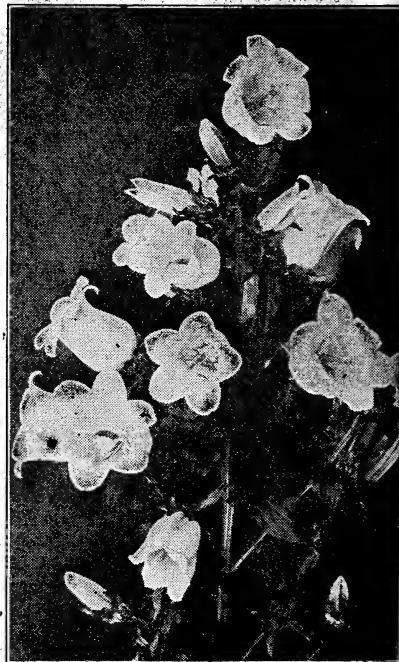
Each, 30c; per 10, \$2.75.

C. medium (Canterbury Bells).—Plants grown from the very best strain of seed; in mixed colors only; 3 feet.

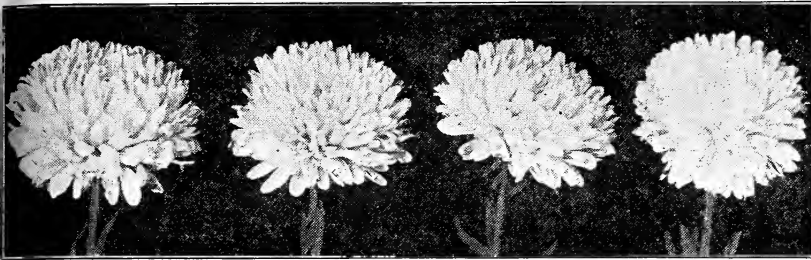
Each, 30c; per 10, \$2.75.

C. carpatia.—A pretty species, growing in compact tufts, not exceeding 8 inches high; flowers clear blue.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.25.



Campanula—Bell Flower



Hardy Chrysanthemums

CARYOPTERIS

C. mastacanthus (Blue Spirea).—See Shrubs.

CENTAUREA—Hardheads or Knapweed

Of easy culture, delight in open, sunny position, producing a wealth of bloom, make a fine display in the border, or for cutting.

C. macrocephala.—Very large, thistle-like golden yellow flowers, useful for cutting and showy in the border. July and August.

C. montana (Perennial Corn Flower).—Grows 2 feet high, bearing large white flowers from July to September.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.25.

CERASTIUM—Snow in Summer

C. tomentosum.—A desirable, low-growing plant with silvery foliage and white flowers, suitable for the rockery or for covering graves or steep banks; can also be used for carpet bedding.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.25.

CHRYSANTHEMUM—Moonpenny Daisy

C. Burbank's Shasta Daisy "Alaska".—An improvement on the original, very free-flowering, blooms $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches across, of pure white.

Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.75.

C. maximum "Triumph".—A free-growing plant, not exceeding 3 feet in height; in bloom from early July until October. Flowers Daisy-like, 3 inches and over in diameter, pure white with a golden center; of great substance; will last a week or more when cut.

Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.75.

CHRYSANTHEMUM—Hardy Pompon

This class of beautiful plants is now so universally popular for out-door bedding, and justly so. They produce a lavish profusion of blooms, giving color, life and beauty to the garden at a time when other plants have been nipped by frost. They are quite hardy, but it is well to give a slight covering of leaves or manure during winter. Grows from 2 to 3 feet high.

Baby.—A miniature flower; color lemon-yellow.

Cerise Queen.—Cerise pink.

Julia Lagravere.—Rich garnet.

Princess of Wales.—A fine white.

President.—Rich purplish crimson.

Soeur Melanie.—Pure white.

Strathmeath.—Rosy pink.

Victor.—Rosy crimson.

Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.50.

CHRYSANTHEMUM—Old-fashioned Large-flowering

Of late years there has been a demand for the large-flowering old-fashioned varieties of Chrysanthemums, that were at one time found in every garden.

We have secured a limited stock of the following varieties:

C. Autumn Glow.—Rose-crimson.

C. Indian.—Indian-red.

C. Golden Queen.—Yellow.

C. Old Homestead.—Pink.

C. Victory.—White.

Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.50.

CHRYSANTHEMUM—English Collection

For a number of years we have been trying to get a set of this beautiful fall blooming plant that would produce larger individual flowers than the Pompons and come to blooming earlier in the season. The following are all fine varieties:

C. Bride of Keston.—Deep pink.

C. Estolb Yellow.—A fine yellow.

C. Goaches Crimson.—Bronzy-crimson, outer petals shading to yellow.

C. La Parisienne.—A fine white.

C. R. Pemberton.—Bronzy-yellow.

C. Vivian Prince.—Yellow.

Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.50.

CONVALLARIA—Lily of the Valley

A lovely little hardy perennial widely planted everywhere for its delicate sprays of drooping white bells and their delightful fragrance. Strong clumps. Each, 30c; per 10, \$2.50

CLEMATIS—Shrubby

C. recta.—A fine variety, growth erect, with handsome, pure white flowers in large, showy clusters; June and July; 2 to 3 feet high.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.25.

C. Davidiana.—A most desirable variety; fresh, bright green foliage and tubular bell-shaped flowers of deep lavender blue during August and September. Fragrant; 2 to 3 feet high.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.25.

COREOPSIS

C. lanceolata.—This handsome variety is now probably the most popular perennial plant in cultivation. It begins to flower early in June and continues in flower until cut down by severe freezing weather. It is continually one mass of golden-yellow. It is easily grown, is perfectly hardy and succeeds in almost any position, and after once planted takes care of itself. The flowers, which are of graceful form, are invaluable for cutting for decorative purposes; 18 inches high.

Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.75.

DELPHINIUM—Hardy Larkspur

The hardy Larkspurs are one of the most important and most satisfactory plants in the herbaceous garden, and should be planted extensively even in the smallest garden. Their long spikes of flowers are produced continuously from June until late in the fall, if the precaution is taken to remove the flower stems before they can produce seed.

D. grandiflorum chinense.—A very pretty and effective variety, with large, open panicles of handsome flowers, varying in color through all the lighter shades of blue to almost white; should be in every collection; 18 inches high.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.25.

D. grandiflorum chinense album.—A pure white form of above.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.25.

D. formosum.—Probably the best known and most popular of the Larkspurs, producing long spikes of deep blue flowers, with white eye; one of the best; 3 to 4 feet high.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.25.

D. belladonna.—Cannot be recommended too highly on account of its large, lovely sky-blue flowers, which are heightened in richness by a distinct silvery sheen; remarkably free-flowering; beginning in May, it continues a mass of bloom until late in fall; 3 to 4 feet.

Each, 35c; per 10, \$3.25.

D. hybridum.—One of the finest strains of mixed hybrids, consisting of the best named varieties. The plants are of strong, vigorous habit, with large flowers in spikes two feet and over long, the majority running in the lighter shades of blue.

Each, 30c; per 10, \$2.75.

DIANTHUS

D. barbatus, Single Mixed (Sweet William).—Too well known to require description. Grown from choice strain, mixed colors; 18 to 24 inches high.

Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.75.

D. Double Giant Mixed.—A fine strain of this popular flower.

Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.75.

DIANTHUS PLUMARIUS—Hardy Garden Pinks

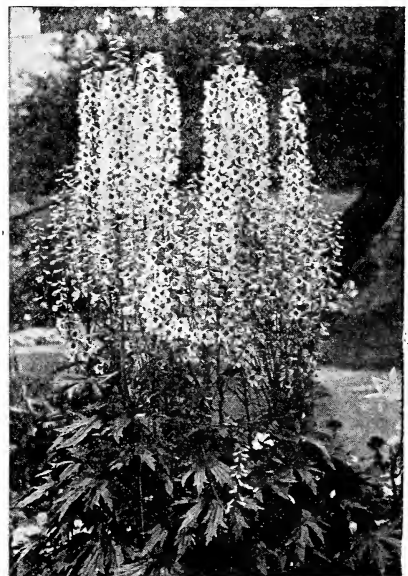
Dwarf, hardy Pinks, bearing double flowers of rich colors, decided improvements on the old sorts; 6 to 9 inches high.

Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.75.

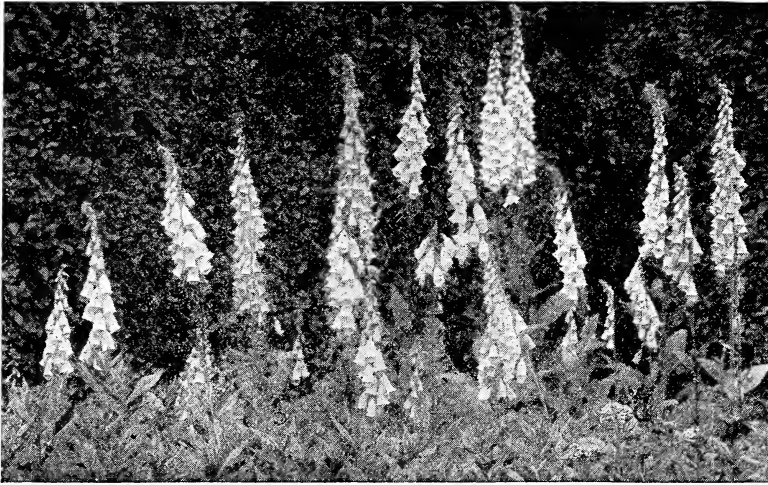
D. Delicata.—Soft, pleasing, delicate rose.

D. Elsie.—Bright rose, maroon center.

Continued on next page.



Delphinium—Hardy Larkspur

**Digitalis (Foxglove)****DIANTHUS PLUMARIUS—Cont'd**

- D. *Excelsior*.—Light rose-pink, with deeper shadings.
 D. *Her Majesty*.—Large flowers of purest white.
 D. *Homer*.—Rosy-red with dark center.
 D. *Juliette*.—White, laced crimson.
 D. *Souv. de Salle*.—Soft rosy-red.
 D. *White Reserve*.—A nicely fringed pure white.

DICTAMNUS—Gas Plant

A very showy border perennial, having fragrant foliage and spikes of curious flowers, giving off during hot weather a fragrant volatile oil, which ignites when a match is applied to it.

- D. *fraxinella*.—Showy, rose-pink flowers, with deeper veins; 18 to 24 inches high.
 D. *alba*.—Pure white; 18 to 24 inches high.
 Each, 30c; per 10, \$2.75.

DIELYTRA OR DICENTRA

D. *spectabilis* (Bleeding Heart or Seal Flower). Adapted for out-door planting, doing splendidly in semi-shaded position or for forcing for early spring blooming. It bears long racemes of graceful, heart-shaped pink flowers; 18 inches high.
 Each, 30c; per 10, \$2.50.

DIGITALIS—Foxglove

D. *gloriosaeflora*.—The old-fashioned Foxgloves are always pretty. We can supply them in the following shades:

- White, Purple Lilac, Rose. Grow 3 to 5 feet high.
 Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.75.
 D. *ambigua* (Grandiflora).—Showy flowers of pale yellow, veined brown.
 Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.75.

DORONICUM—Leopards Bane

D. *plantagineum excelsum*.—Large, orange-yellow flowers; very effective, early flowering perennial; height about 18 inches.
 Each, 30c; per 10, \$2.75.

EUPATORIUM

E. *coelestinum*.—A pretty, hardy plant, with light blue flowers, similar to the Ageratum; begins to flower in July and continues until frost; a most desirable and showy plant, and a color that is always scarce; 18 to 24 inches high.
 E. *urticaefolium* (Ageratoides).—A useful border plant of strong free growth, with minute white flowers in dense heads; August and September; 3 to 4 feet high.
 Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.25.

EUPHORBIA—Milk Wort

E. *corollata*.—A showy plant, in bloom from June to August. Flowers in umbels, pure white, with small green eye; desirable for cutting; 18 inches high.
 Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.75.

FUNKIA—Plantain Lily (Hosta)

F. *caerulea*.—Blue, broad green leaves; 18 to 24 inches.
 F. *subcordata*.—Pure white, lily-shaped, fragrant flowers; borne in large clusters; 12 to 18 inches.
 F. *lancifolia undulata*.—One of the best variegated-leaved plants; fine for edgings; lavender flowers; 12 to 18 inches high.
 Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.25.

GEUM

G. *coccineum*.—A pretty border plant, producing large, dazzling, intense scarlet flowers during most of the summer and fall months; 2 feet high.
 Each, 30c; per 10, \$2.75.

GAILLARDIA

G. *aristata* (Grandiflora).—Gaillardias are among the showiest and most effective of hardy perennial plants. Beginning to flower in June, they continue one mass of bloom the entire season. They will thrive in almost any position or in any soil, but respond freely to liberal feeding. Being perfectly hardy, they require absolutely no protection, taking care of themselves. The flowers are large, from 2½ to 3½ inches in diameter. They are produced on long stems and are excellent for cutting, and of the most gorgeous colorings. The center is dark red brown, while the petals are variously marked with rings of brilliant scarlet crimson, orange and vermillion, and often a combination of all these colors in one flower; 18 to 24 inches high.
 Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.50.

GERANIUM—Crane's Bill

G. *sanguineum*.—A desirable plant either for the rockery or border, with pretty cut foliage, forming a compact bush with bright crimson-purple flowers, and continues in bloom from early in the summer until late in the autumn; 18 inches high.
 Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.25.

GYPSOPHILA—Baby's Breath

G. *paniculata*.—A beautiful, old-fashioned plant. It forms a symmetrical mass 2 to 3

feet in height and as much through, of minute pure white, gauze-like flowers. Valuable for cutting. August and September.
 Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.75.

GRASSES—Hardy Ornamental

For single specimens, beds or groups on the lawn nothing gives a finer effect than these. They are now largely used in prominent positions in many of the public parks, etc.

Arundo Donax.—Will grow from 15 to 20 feet in this climate; must be covered in winter with light manure or old hay, enough to keep frost out. Poles should be cut before covering in fall. Beautiful for center in large group of ornamental grasses or hiding unsightly objects. Will multiply yearly by sending up new canes.

Strong sets.....	Each	Per 10
Extra-sized clumps.....	\$0.30	\$2.50

Arundo Donax variegata.—A beautiful variegated form of the above. Foliage creamy white and green, growing 6 to 8 feet high.

Strong sets.....	Each	Per 10
	50c	

Elymus glaucus (Blue Lyme Grass).—A handsome grass, with narrow glaucous silvery foliage; well adapted for the border or edge of beds containing taller sorts. Grows about 3 feet high.

Strong sets.....	Each	Per 10
Clumps.....	\$0.25	\$2.00

Erianthus ravennae.—Grows from 8 to 12 feet high, frequently throwing up from 30 to 50 flower spikes. It resembles the Pampas Grass, but blooms more abundantly.

Sets.....	Each	Per 10
Clumps.....	\$0.25	\$2.00

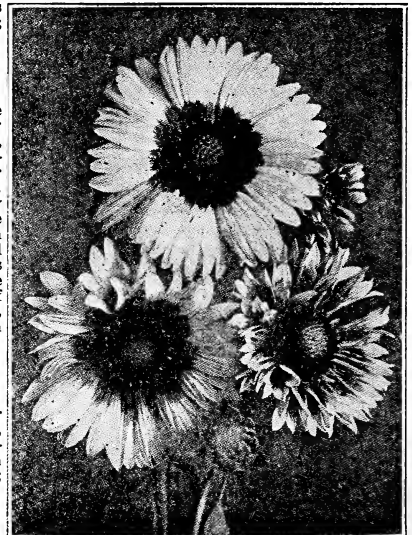
Eulalia gracillima univittata.—Of compact habit, with very narrow foliage, of a bright green color, with a silvery midrib; 4 to 6 feet high.

Sets.....	Each	Per 10
Clumps.....	\$0.25	\$2.00

Eulalia japonica variegata.—A very graceful, tall variety from Japan. Its long, narrow leaf-blades are striped green, white and often pink or yellow. It throws up stalks from 4 to 6 feet in height, terminated with a cluster of flower spikes.

Sets.....	Each	Per 10
Clumps.....	\$0.25	\$2.00

Continued on next page.

**Gaillardia**

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES—Cont'd

Eulalia japonica zebrina (Zebra Grass).—The long blades of this variety are marked with broad, yellow bands across the leaf. It makes a very attractive specimen plant for the lawn; 4 to 6 feet high.

	Each	Per 10
Sets.....	\$0.25	\$2.00
Clumps.....	.50	

Festuca glauca (Blue Fescue).—A pretty dwarf, tufted grass, with glaucous foliage.

Sets.....	Each	Per 10
	\$0.25	\$2.00

Phalaris arundinacea (Variegated Ribbon Grass, or Gardener's Garter).—Large variegated foliage; an excellent grass for bordering large beds; 18 to 24 inches high.

	Each	Per 10
Sets.....	\$0.25	\$2.00
Clumps.....	.50	

HARDY FERNS

In almost every garden suitable positions can be found for a few Hardy Ferns. They do best in shady or semi-shady positions, in rich but well-drained soil, where they can be liberally supplied with water during dry weather. Ground should be enriched with a liberal quantity of leaf mold, peat or other like material.

Pot-grown plants..... Each, 30c; per 10, \$2.50

*Denotes varieties that require shade.

**Denotes varieties that succeed in half-shady places.

Aspidium Goldianum (Shield Fern).—24 to 36 inches.

Asplenium Felix-Foemina Victorine (Queen of Lady Ferns).—12 to 15 inches.

Asplenium Felix-Foemina Multifidum.—12 to 15 inches.

Asplenium Felix-Foemina Setigerum.—15 to 18 inches.

Lastrea Felix-mas (Male Fern).—15 to 28 inches.

Lastrea Dilatata.—18 to 24 inches.

Onoclea Struthiopteris (Ostrich Fern).—24 to 36 inches.

Osmunda Cinnamomea (Cinnamon Fern).—24 to 36 inches.

Polystichium Braunii.—15 to 18 inches.

Polystichium Setosum.—12 inches.

Polystichium Lobatum.—15 to 18 inches.

HELIOPSIS—Orange Sunflower

Similar in general habit to Helianthus, but commencing to flower early in the season; of dwarfer habit, rarely exceeding 3 feet in height; very valuable for cutting.

H. picherianus.—A desirable, hardy herbaceous plant growing from 2 to 3 feet high and a perpetual bloomer, beginning to flower early in the season and continuing in bloom the entire summer. The flowers are of a beautiful deep golden-yellow color, about 2 inches in diameter, of very thick texture, and are very graceful for cutting.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.25.

HELIANTHUS—Hardy Sunflowers

The perennial Sunflowers are among the most effective hardy plants for large borders, for planting among shrubbery or as clumps on the lawn. They are remarkably free-flowering, will succeed in any soil, and are invaluable for decorative purposes as cut flowers during the summer.

H. maximiliana.—A most graceful single-flowered variety, growing from 5 to 7 feet high, continuing in bloom very late in the season. The flowers are produced in long, graceful sprays, which make it invaluable for cutting purposes.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.25.

H. Soliel d'Or.—Deep golden-yellow, quilled petals, not unlike a Dahlia; 4 feet; August and September.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.25.

H. orgyalis.—A tall variety, with medium-sized, single golden-yellow flowers during September; 6 feet.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.25.

HELENIUM—Sneeze-Wort

H. autumnale.—Grows from 5 to 6 feet high, with broad heads of deep golden yellow flowers during late summer.

Each, 30c; per 10, \$2.75.

H. Riverton Gem.—Covered from August to October with brilliant old-gold suffused with bright terra-cotta flowers, changing as they mature to a wall-flower red; 2 to 3 feet.

Each, 30c; per 10, \$2.75.

H. autumnale pumilum.—A useful summer and fall-flowering perennial, growing about 18 inches high and almost smothered with its golden-yellow blossoms.

Each, 30c; per 10, \$2.75.



Mallow Marvels

HEMEROCALLIS—Day Lily

H. fulva (Yellow Day Lily).—A most useful and desirable herbaceous plant, producing its large, fragrant, yellow flowers during July and August in the greatest profusion. The plants grow about 3 feet high.

Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.75.

H. fulva Kwanso (Double Orange Lily).—A double-flowering form of the Orange Lily, and a most desirable herbaceous plant, that deserves being planted very largely; large orange-colored flowers shaded copper; bloom the greater part of summer; 30 to 36 inches high.

Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.75.

H. aurantiaca.—One of the finest flowers, fully 6 inches in diameter, color a rich Indian-yellow throughout; in bloom from the end of June to the close of July; height 2 feet; requires protection in winter.

Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.75.

H. dumortieri.—Very dwarf, rarely exceeding 20 inches in height, beginning to flower the first of June, continuing throughout the month. In color a rich cadmium yellow, buds and reverse of petals bronze-yellow.

Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.75.

HEUCHERA—Alum Root

Desirable dwarf, compact, bushy plants of robust constitution and easy culture, growing 1½ to 2 feet high and bearing during July and August loose, graceful spikes of flowers in the greatest profusion. Fine for the rockery or border and of great value for cutting.

H. sanguinea.—Bright coral-red.

Each, 35c; per 10, \$3.25.

HESPERUS—Sweet Rocket

H. matronalis.—A strong-growing perennial, forming stout, bushy plants 3 to 4 feet high, with showy terminal spikes of pink flowers during June and July.

Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.75.

HIBISCUS—Mallow

A desirable border plant, with large foliage and large showy flowers of delicate coloring, produced during the entire summer.

H. moscheutos ("Crimson Eye").—Flowers of immense size, often measuring 20 inches in circumference. The color is of the purest white, with a large spot of deep velvet crimson in the center; 4 to 5 feet high.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.25.

H. moscheutos (Swamp Rose Mallow).—Flowers 6 inches in diameter, of a light rosy-red color, with darker eye; 4 to 5 feet high.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.25.

NEW MALLOW MARVELS

This remarkable plant was introduced a few years ago and has been widely sold throughout the United States, giving the best of satisfaction. The individual flowers are very large, often ten inches across. Plants begin to bloom about mid-summer and continue for a long time.

We have a nice stock of Crimson, Red, Pink and White shades in mixed colors.

Each, 30c; per 10, \$2.50.

HOLLYHOCKS—Superb Double

Few hardy plants combine as many good qualities as the Hollyhock. For planting in rows or groups on the lawn, or for interspersing among shrubbery, they are invaluable. The flowers form perfect rosettes of the most lovely shades of yellow, crimson, rose, pink, orange, white, etc. The Hollyhock requires a rich, deep soil, well drained, and will repay in quantity and elegance of bloom any extra care. A slight protection during the winter will be beneficial. We offer extra strong one-year clumps that are certain to produce grand spikes of flowers this season.

Double—White, Pink, Salmon, Yellow, Maroon and Red.—Grow 5 to 6 feet high.

	Each	Per 10
Named colors.....	\$0.25	\$2.25
Double mixed.....	.20	1.75
Single mixed.....	.20	1.75
Allegheny double-fringed mixed...	.25	2.25

IBERIS—Candytuft

I. sempervirens.—Produces innumerable flat heads of pure white flowers during April and May; 8 to 10 inches high.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.25.



Helianthus



Iris Germanica

INCARVILLEA—Hardy Gloxinia

I. Delavayi.—Of recent introduction, this is one of the choicest. It produces large Gloxinia-like rose-colored flowers, which last in perfection a long time; these are produced in clusters on stems 18 inches high; succeeds in sun or shade, but should be protected with a covering of leaves during the winter.

Each, 30c; per 10, \$2.75.

IRIS GERMANICA—Fleur de Lis

The German Iris is one of the most desirable early spring flowering plants. The flowers are of large size and exquisite colors. No garden should be without a collection of these popular flowers. We have a fine list of varieties. Grow about 2 to 2½ feet high, unless otherwise mentioned.

Prices, except where noted:

Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$12.50.

I. Aurea.—Clear golden-yellow; fine.

I. Bougere.—Lilac and velvety purple; distinct; 18 inches.

I. Boy Blue.—Standards and falls a beautiful lavender-blue.

I. Celeste.—Delicate light lavender-blue.

I. Cherion.—Standards lilac-mauve; falls violet-mauve.

I. Florentina Alba.—Very free-flowering white.

I. Edith.—Standards light plumbago-blue; falls purple.

I. Gazelle.—White, frilled rich mauve.

I. Hector.—Light bronze, stained with purple; fine.

I. Honorabilis.—Standards golden-yellow, falls rich mahogany brown.

I. Jordain.—Both standards and falls light mauve.

I. Johan de Witt.—Standards bluish-violet; falls deep violet-purple.

I. La Tendresse.—Ageratum-blue throughout.

I. L'Avenir.—Lavender, a beautiful shade.

I. Liabaud.—Yellow and maroon; fine.

I. Lord Salisbury.—Standards amber-white; fall dark violet-purple.

I. Madam Chereau.—Clear white, handsomely feathered and bordered with blue; undulated edge.

I. Moari King.—Standards golden-yellow; lower petals chocolate, veined white and edged yellow. Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.25.

I. Mrs. H. Darwin.—Standards white, falls recutivated violet.

I. Pallida Dalmatica.—One of the finest of the type, strong, vigorous habit, growing in good soil 4 feet high, with exceptionally large, fragrant flowers, standards lavender, falls lavender shaded blue; exquisite in every way and fine for massing.

Each, 30c; per 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$20.00.

I. Plicata.—Standards and falls bright violet-purple.

I. Pumila.—Dwarf, bluish purple; first to flower; 3 to 6 inches. April and May; fine for borders.

I. Sampson.—Rich golden-yellow; crimson maroon veined with white; fine.

I. Shakespeare.—Standards straw-yellow, veined with burnt umber; falls deep carmine violet.

I. Spectabilis.—Light and deep violet-purple.

I. Tinnæ.—Deep ageratum-blue.

IRIS KAEMPFERI—Japanese Iris

These magnificent Irises are among the most beautiful of our summer-flowering plants, and are destined to become more popular every season. They commence blooming about the middle of June and continue in bloom for five or six weeks. Many of these flowers measure from 10 to 12 inches in diameter, and rival the orchids in their rich colorings and markings. While the Iris succeeds in almost any soil, and under any conditions, they delight in a rich, deep, wet position, and should be abundantly supplied with manure and water. Grow about 30 to 36 inches high.

The following list, is our last importation from Japan; have been unable to get the full description as to colors on some varieties:

Aoigata.—3 petals. Beautiful white flower, veined reddish-purple and feathered.

Asa-ga-sumi.—6 petals.

Chosieden.—Red, white in center. 6 petals.

Hatsu-shimo.—Rosy-lavender, with a metallic blue shading, distinct; novel color. 3 petals.

Izumi-gawa.—6 petals.

Komochi-guma.—Very dark purplish indigo. 6 petals.

Kuro-ku-mo.—6 petals.

Misunoutsu.—3 petals.

Okino-kam-o-me.

Osoro-iro.

Saru-o-dori.

Shigan-oura-nami.—Tall, dark blue, white halo, radiating white line.

Suibizin.

Syokko.

Tai-hai-raku.—Beautiful rich purple, orange blotches. 6 petals.

Torano.

Ujin-o-sata.—Blue. 3 petals.

Zama-no-mori.—White, very large flower, very attractive. 3 petals.

Waku-hotel.—Pure white, veined with purple.

Mandalmani.

Any of the above at 30c each, 10 for \$2.50.

I. cristata.—A dainty native species 3 inches high, rich amethyst blue; May.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.25.

I. siberica.—Purplish-blue flowers, 3 feet high; useful for cutting.

I. siberica alba.—White, veined pale lilac.

I. siberica Snow Queen.—A new variety, possessing all the merits of the type, differing only in color, being ivory-white. Price for three above varieties:

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.25.

LATHYRUS—Perennial Pea

L. latifolius.—The hardy, climbing Pea. We have these in the following colors: Red, Pink and White.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.25.

LAVANDULA—Lavender

L. vera.—This is the true Sweet Lavender; grows about 18 inches high; delightfully fragrant blue flowers in July and August.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.25.

LIATRIS—Blazing Star

L. pycnostachya (Kansas Gay Feather).—Spikes of light rosy-purple flowers; 4 to 5 feet.

L. spicata.—Deep purple flowers in spikes; 2 to 3 feet high.

Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.75.

LILIUM—Lily

A few Lilliums should be scattered through all herbaceous borders. Most of the varieties offered can be planted in the early spring, excepting such as are noted in the description.

Lilies do best in the hardy border where they get the benefit of the shade from the surrounding plants.

L. auratum.—Flowers very large, delicate ivory-white, thickly dotted with rich chocolate-crimson spots. A bright golden band runs through the center of each petal. The finest of all lilies.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.00.

L. candidum.—The old-fashioned pure white garden lily. One of the hardiest. Should be planted in early fall.

Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.50.

L. memmome.—Flowers large and abundant; rich blood-crimson; heavily spotted.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.00.

L. tigrinum fl. pl. (Double Tiger Lily).—Orange-scarlet, with dark spots.

Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.50.

L. speciosum album.—White, shaded with slight rose tint on the ends of the petals.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.00.

L. speciosum rubrum.—White, heavily spotted with rich crimson spots.

Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.75.

LOBELIA

Handsome border plants, preferring a moist deep loam.

L. cardinalis (Cardinal Flower).—Rich, fiery cardinal flowers; strong plants, often producing 10 to 15 spikes; 12 to 24 inches long. Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.00.

LUPINUS—Lupine

L. polyphyllus.—An effective plant producing large spikes of blue flowers. Blooms the latter part of May and early June; grows about 3 feet high. Plant in well-drained garden soil and water during dry weather, but only late in the afternoon.

Each, 30c; per 10, \$2.75.

LYCHNIS—Campion

L. chalcidonica (fl. pl. Jerusalem Cross).—A fine perennial, producing immense heads of vermilion scarlet flowers, far exceeding in brilliancy many of the brightest Geraniums. A gem for cutting, and one of the showiest border plants; 2 to 3 feet high.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.25.

L. chalcidonica.—A most desirable plant, heads of brilliant orange-scarlet flowers, grows 2 to 3 feet high and blooms all summer.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.25.

L. Haageana.—Brilliant orange-scarlet flowers in May and June; 12 inches.

Each, 30c; per 10, \$2.75.

L. alba (vespertina) (Double White).—Large, double white flowers, which are produced in the greatest profusion during the entire summer; taking the place of Carnation at a season when double white flowers are scarce; 18 inches high.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.25.

L. viscaria (Double Red) (Ragged Robin).—Forms a dense tuft of evergreen foliage, and in June it sends up tall spikes of handsome double, deep-red flowers of a most exquisite fragrance, and remains in perfection from a month to six weeks; 12 inches high.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.25.

LYSIMACHIA

L. clethroides (Loose-Strife).—A fine, hardy variety, growing about 2 feet high, with long, dense, recurved spikes of pure white flowers.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.25.

L. nummularia (Creeping Jenny or Moneywort).—Valuable for planting under trees or shrubs where grass will not grow, where it quickly forms a dense carpet.

Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$12.50.

MERTENSIA—Blue Bells

M. virginica.—An early spring-flowering plant, growing about 1 to 1½ feet high, with drooping panicles of handsome light blue flowers, fading to clear pink; one of the most interesting of our native spring flowers. May and June.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.00.

MONARDA—Bergamot

M. didyma.—Flowers bright scarlet, produced in spikes; July and August; 2 to 3 feet.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.00.

OENOTHERA—Evening Primrose

O. speciosa.—A rare, pure white variety, with flowers three inches across, blooming the entire summer; 18 inches high.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.00.

PAEONIAS—Herbaceous

There is no flower that gives more pleasure to the grower than the Paeonia. It is probably the most showy spring-flowering plant in our entire list of hardy plants. Easy to grow, requiring very little care and attention, excepting fertilization annually of some well-rotted manure. Every garden should have a goodly supply of this valuable flower. Our collection is not a very large one, but the varieties have been selected from a long list, and only those having special merit have been selected.

All plants will be strong divisions with from 3 to 5 eyes.

**Festiva Maxima Paeonias**

Prices, unless otherwise noted: Each, 25 cents; per 10, \$2.00. If to be sent by Parcel Post, add 2 cents per plant for first and second zones and 3 cents for third, fourth and fifth zones. We are in the St. Louis zone.

Achille.—Delicate flesh color, nearly white, early midseason.

Boule de Neige.—Very large, milk-white, guards and center prominently flecked crimson. Early mid-season. Extra good.

Candidissima.—Pure white with sulphur center. Early.

Each, 30c; per 10, \$2.50.

Couronne d'Or.—White, with yellow reflection. Yellow stamens; splendid grower. One of the best white varieties. Late.

Each, 40c; per 10, \$3.50.

Delachei.—Violet crimson, slightly silver tipped, very free bloomer. Extra good. Late mid-season.

Each, 30c; per 10, \$2.50.

Delicatissima.—Pale lilac rose. Extra good keeper and shipper. Midseason.

Each, 30c; per 10, \$2.50.

Duc de Cazes.—Lively carmine pink. Free bloomer; early.

Each, 40c; per 10, \$3.50.

Duchesse de Nemours (Calot).—Sulphur white, beautiful shape. Very free bloomer; fine commercial variety. Early.

Duke of Wellington.—Large sulphur center, white guards; vigorous grower; free bloomer. Late.

Each, 40c; per 10, \$3.50.

Eduis Superba.—Large, perfectly shaped flower; brilliant pink, with violet shade. One of the best pinks for Decoration Day. Early.

Festiva Maxima.—Pure white center, strong, vigorous grower. The most popular white for cut flowers. Early.

Each, 35c; per 10, \$3.00.

General McMahon.—Carmine red; free bloomer, extra fine. Midseason.

Each, 40c; per 10, \$3.50.

Grandiflora Rosea.—Light rose; large flower. Midseason.

Madame Calot.—Pinkish white, tinted with flesh color. Early.

Each, 30c; per 10, \$2.50.

Madame de Verneville.—Light rose, fading to white, prominent sulphur and carmine flecks. Very free bloomer; extra good. Early.

Each, 30c; per 10, \$2.50.

Meissonier.—Uniform brilliant purple-red. Midseason.

Each, 50c; per 10, \$4.50.

Ne Plus Ultra.—Fine bright rose, shaded lively pink. Early midseason.

President Roosevelt.—Dark carmine-purple.

Each, 30c; per 10, \$2.50.

Solfatare.—Dark sulphur yellow, fading to sulphur white. A very desirable variety. Midseason.

Zoe Calot.—Violet rose with lilac shading. Good. Midseason.

Each, 30c; per 10, \$2.50.

Officialis Rubra Plena.—Dark red. One of the best early sorts.

Tenuifolia Flore Pleno.—Dark red, very double. Beautiful fringed foliage.

Each, 35c; per 10, \$3.00.

PAPAVER—Poppy

P. orientale (Oriental Poppy).—Nothing can equal these in gorgeous effect, and, whether planted singly or in masses, their large flowers, rich, brilliant colors and freedom of bloom render them conspicuous in any position. We offer them in mixed colors; 18 to 24 inches high.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.00.

P. Goliath.—Fiery scarlet.

P. Mrs. Perry.—Salmon-rose.

Each, 30c; per 10, \$2.50.

PENTSTEMON—Beard Tongue

P. barbatus (Chelone).—Spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers; height 3 to 4 feet; June to August.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.00.

P. laevigatus digitalis.—Large spikes of long purple white flowers, with purple throats, during June and July; 2 to 3 feet.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.00.



Hardy Phlox

PHLOX PANICULATA—Hardy

The Perennial Phloxes are among the most useful and desirable of our hardy herbaceous plants, and should be planted largely. They succeed in any position and can be used to advantage either as single specimens in the mixed border, or as large clumps or beds in the garden or lawn. Range in height from 1 to 3 feet.

Price, unless noted: Each, 15c; per 10, \$1.25; per 100, \$10.00.

Albion (Medium).—Very large panicles of pure white flowers with a faint aniline-red eye.

Antoine Mercer (Medium).—Light ground color, one-half of each petal suffused bluish-lilac.

Baron Van Demen.—Brilliant cochineal-red with salmon shadings.

B. Comte.—Brilliant, rich French purple.
Bridesmaid.—Pure white, with large crimson-carmine eye.

Champs Elysee.—A bright rosy-magenta; very effective.

Elizabeth Campbell.—Bright salmon-pink, with lighter shadings and dark crimson eye.
Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.00.

Europa.—A white variety with decided crimson-carmine eye; flowers and trusses very large.
Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.50.

Gefion.—A new color in Phlox, a beautiful peach-blossom pink, with bright rose eye.
Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.00.

Grideur.—Soft mauve rose, suffused and overlaid with a lively shade of cerise.
Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.50.

Henry Murger (Tall).—A beautiful variety; white, crimson-carmine center.

Jeanne d'Arc (Tall).—A good standard late white.

Mme. Paul Dutrie (Tall).—Delicate lilac-rose. Flowers are very large and borne in immense panicles.

Mrs. Jenkins (Tall).—The best tall early white for massing.

Pantheon (Tall).—Bright carmine-rose.

Professor Virchow (Medium).—Bright carmine, overlaid with orange-scarlet.

R. P. Struthers (Tall).—Rosy-carmine, with claret-red eye.

Rheinlander.—A most beautiful salmon-pink, with flowers and trusses of immense size.
Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.50.

Rynstrom.—An improvement on the variety Pantheon. Same color.

Sunshine (Dwarf).—Large, aniline-red, with crimson-red eye and light halo.

Thor.—A beautiful shade of deep salmon-pink, suffused and overlaid with a deep scarlet glow; large white halo and aniline-red eye.
Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.00.

Von Lassburg (Medium).—The purest white; flowers larger than any other white.

W. C. Egan.—One of the largest flowered varieties in cultivation; color effect a pleasing shade of soft pink.

Widar.—Bright reddish-violet, with very large white center, which intensifies and illuminates the color.

PHLOX SUFFRUTICOSA

Early Flowering Hardy Phlox.

Miss Lingard.—A very fine white variety; begins to flower after the middle of June and continues throughout the season. Largely used for cut flowers.

Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.75.

PHLOX DIVARICATA

One of our native varieties that is but rarely met with, and which has been introduced in Europe the past few years as a novelty. A plant that is certain to meet with much favor when better known, as nothing can produce such a cheerful corner in the garden in the very early spring; frequently beginning to bloom early in April, it continues until about the middle of June, with large, bright, lilac-colored flowers, which are produced on stems about 10 inches high, in large, showy heads, and are very fragrant.
Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.75.

PHLOX SUBULATA—Moss or Mountain Pink

A pretty creeping type, with moss-like evergreen foliage, which in early spring is hidden beneath a mass of bloom. One of the very best plants in our collection for the rockery, and invaluable for covering graves or carpeting the ground. Grows about 6 inches high.

P. s. lilacina.—Light lilac.

P. s. rosea.—Bright rose.

P. s. alba.—Pure white.

P. s. atropurpurea.—Purplish-rose.

Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.75.

PHYSOSTEGIA—False Dragon Head

One of the most beautiful of our midsummer flowering perennials, forming dense bushes 3 to 4 feet high, bearing spikes of delicate tubular flowers, not unlike a gigantic heather.

P. virginica speciosa.—Bright but soft pink; 3 to 4 feet.

P. alba.—Pure white; very fine; 3 to 4 feet.

Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.75.

PLATYCODON—Balloon Flower, or Japanese Bell Flower

P. grandiflorum.—Deep blue, cupped, star-shaped flowers; 1½ to 2 feet.
Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.75.

P. grandiflorum album.—An exceedingly pretty white variety; blooms from June to October; 1½ to 2 feet.

Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.75.

P. grandiflorum mariesii.—Deep blue bell-shaped flowers, nearly 3 inches across on 1 foot high plants.

Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.75.

PLUMBAGO—Lead-Wort

P. larpentea.—Of dwarf, spreading habit, growing 4 to 6 inches high, useful as an edging plant or for the rockery; covered with beautiful deep blue flowers during the summer and fall months.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.25.

POLYGONUM

P. Sieboldii compactum.—A variety which is deserving of great popularity. It grows about 15 inches high, and during August and September the entire plant appears as a foamy mass of white flowers.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.25.

PRIMULA—PRIMROSE

P. veris.—A giant-flowered form of the English Cowslip, producing individual flowers from 1 to 2 inches across, in heavy trusses, which measure from 10 to 15 inches in circumference; color bright canary-yellow, with a golden center.

Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.75.

PYRETHRUM

P. coccineum (Hybridum Fl. Pl.).—Too much cannot be said of this grand hardy perennial. No class of plants gives a wider range of colors, while the form and substance of the flowers is all that could be wished. Their main season of blooming is in June; but if the old flower stems are removed they will give a fair sprinkling of flowers in the autumn. The bloom is similar to that of an aster, and ranges in color from pure white and yellow and the various shades of pink and red to deep purple. The plants we offer are seedlings grown from an extra select strain.
Each, 40c; per 10, \$3.50.

RANUNCULUS—Crow-Foot

R. repens (Bachelor's Button).—A pretty double-flowering, bright golden-yellow Buttercup. Grows 2½ feet high and blooms during May and June.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.00.

ROSMARINUS—Rosemary

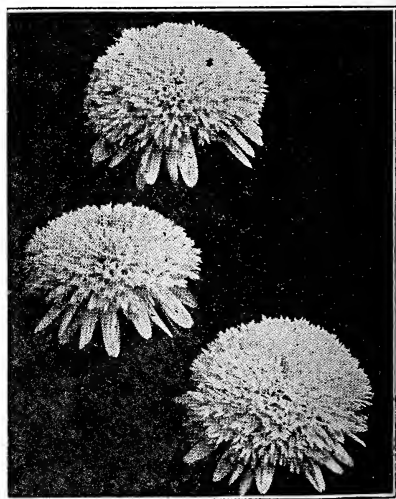
R. officinalis.—An old favorite aromatic herb of neat habit of growth; requires protection in winter; 18 to 24 inches high.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.00.

RUDBECKIA—Cone Flower

R. laciniata.—A glorious plant, and one that should find a place in every garden. Without question the best hardy plant introduced in many years. It is of fine habit and vigorous growth, attaining a height of from 4 to 6 feet, and begins to flower early in the season, and continues until

Continued on next page.



Pyrethrum

YOUR TREES NEED "SCALECIDE."

BECAUSE it kills every kind of scale and destroys the aphid eggs before they hatch.
BECAUSE it wipes out the Pear Psylla, Bud Moth and Case-Bearer; also stops
the growth of Canker and Collar-Rot.

BECAUSE it is invigorating to the tree growth, insuring better fruit and bigger crops.
BECAUSE it saves money, time and trouble. You cannot afford to do without it.

(Cut off here)

USE THIS ORDER SHEET WHEN ORDERING "SCALECIDE."

SEND TO **H. J. WEBER & SONS NURSERY CO.**

NURSERY, P. O., (St. Louis County,) MO.

(WESTERN DISTRIBUTING AGENTS.)

\$.....Enclosed. Date.....191.....

Ship to

Town or R. R. Station.....

Ship by Freight (or Express or Boat).....

Ship when

Post Office Address and R. R. Route

NOTICE.—Insecticides cannot be shipped by Parcel Post.

PRICES ON "SCALECIDE" NOW IN EFFECT.

Subject to Change without Notice.

Prices of SCALECIDE	No. of Packages	SIZE OF PACKAGES	Shipping Weight	Price per Package	AMOUNT
F. O. B. St. Louis, Mo.	50 gal. bbls.	450 lbs.	\$33.00	.....
	30 " half bbls.	270 "	20.80	.....
	10 " cases	100 "	8.95	.....
	5 " cases	50 "	4.85	.....
	1 " can	11 "	1.30	.....
	1 qt. can	5 "	.55	.....

Total.....

Please send us the Names of a few of your Neighbors who have Orchards.

.....
.....
.....

late in the fall. The flowers are produced in enormous quantities on long stems, and resemble a fine double golden-yellow Cactus Dahlia, and as a cut flower for vases, etc., it has no equal.

Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.50.

R. Echinacea purpurea (Giant Purple Cone Flower).—Flowers about 4 inches across, of a peculiar reddish-purple, with a remarkably large cone-shaped center of brown, thickly set with golden tips in spiral lines; form bushy plants from 2 to 3 feet high, and blooms from July to October.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.00.

R. speciosa (Newmanii).—Dark orange-yellow flowers, with deep purple cones, borne on stiff, wiry stems 3 feet high; flowers from July to October.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.00.

SALVIA—Meadow Sage

S. azurea.—A Rocky Mountain species, growing 2 to 3 feet high, producing during August and September pretty, sky-blue flowers in the greatest profusion.

Each, 30c; per 10, \$2.50.

SEDUM—Stone Crop

The dwarf or creeping varieties are suitable for rock work, covering graves, dry, sunny banks and carpet bedding.

S. acre (Golden Moss).—Creeping; foliage and flowers bright yellow; 2 to 3 inches high.

Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.50.

S. spectabile (Stone Crop).—One of the prettiest erect growing species, attaining a height of 18 inches, with broad, oval, light green foliage and immense, showy heads of handsome rose-colored flowers; indispensable as a late fall-blooming plant.

Each, 30c; per 10, \$2.50.

S. spectabile Brilliant.—A rich-colored form of the preceding, being a bright amaranth-red.

Each, 30c; per 10, \$2.50.

SPIRAEA—Goat's Beard

S. filipendula (Double-flowered Drop Wort).—Numerous corymbs of double white flowers and pretty, fern-like foliage; 1 to 2 feet.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.00.

S. filipendula purpurea (Palmata) (Crimson Meadow Sweet).—One of the most beautiful hardy plants, the deep purple red of the stems and branches passing into the crimson-purple of the broad corymbs of flowers, which are produced very freely during June and July. 3 feet.

Each, 30c; per 10, \$2.50.



Rudbeckia Golden Glow

STOKESIA

S. cyanea.—One of the prettiest and most distinct hardy plants in our collection. It produces showy aster-like deep lavender-blue flowers, frequently 5 inches across, in clustered heads from early in June until cut down by severe frost in the fall. Grows about 18 inches high.

Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.50.

S. cyanea alba.—Identical to the blue variety above in every way except color, which is pure white.

Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.50.

THALICTRUM—Meadow Rue

Very graceful, pretty flowering plants, with finely cut foliage; great favorites for planting in the hardy border.

T. aquilegifolium.—Elegant, graceful foliage and masses of rosy-purple flowers; 3 feet.

T. aquilegifolium album.—Pure white flowers; 3 feet.

Each, 30c; per 10, \$2.50.

TRITOMA—Flame Flower or Torch Lily

Splendid summer and fall-flowering plants, with stately flower scapes and magnificent, dense terminal spikes of highly-colored flowers, familiarly known on account of their shape and glowing colors as the "Red Hot Poker" plant.

T. Pfitzerii.—A grand improvement on Tritoma Uvaria Grandiflora. The spikes, which are produced with considerable more freedom than in the old variety, are of gigantic size, frequently 4½ feet high, and with heads of bloom over 12 inches long, of a rich orange-scarlet, shading to salmon rose on the edge; first-class acquisition.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.00.

TROLLIUS—Globe Flower

T. europaeus.—A giant buttercup in appearance. The plant grows from 2 to 2½ feet high and produces large, bright yellow, globular flowers, 2 inches in diameter, from May until August.

Each, 35c; per 10, \$3.00.

VERONICA—Speedwell

Most desirable hardy plants, the tall-growing sorts being admirably adapted to the border, while the dwarf varieties are excellent rock plants.

V. incana.—Bright, silvery foliage, with spikes of amethyst blue flowers; 1 foot high.

V. longifolia subsessilis.—Should be planted in spring, begins to bloom in mid-July and continues to mid-August, grows about 3 feet high, flowers deep blue. Should be mulched in winter and watered at times during dry weather.

V. rosea.—A most desirable variety; bright rose flowers; 1½ feet high.

V. spicata.—A fine border plant, grows about 1½ feet high, producing long spikes of white flowers.

Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.00.

VINCA—Periwinkle, or Trailing Myrtle

V. minor.—An excellent dwarf evergreen trailing plant that is used extensively for carpeting the ground under shrubs and trees, or on graves where it is too shady for other plants to thrive.

Each, 20c; per 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$12.50.

YUCCA—Adam's Needle

Y. filamentosa.—Among hardy ornamental foliage and flowering plants this can be classed at the head of the list. Its broad, sword-like foliage and tall branched spikes of large, fragrant, drooping, creamy-white flowers make it an effective plant for all positions; 5 to 6 feet high.

Each, 30c; per 10, \$2.50.



View in Forest Ridge showing shrub plantings



Pergola and shrub planting, Woodward residence, Forest Ridge

Greenhouse Department

During the last year we have quit growing Cut Flowers and are now devoting our entire range of glass to the growing of pot plants for Spring planting and to the propagation of Hardy Perennials.

We will have to offer for Spring, 1918, about as follows:

100,000 Hardy Perennials

10,000 Annuals

30,000 Hybrid Tea and Tea Roses

5,000 Vines

TIME OF SHIPMENT.—We will ship all orders at the best time for planting. If you want special shipments made on certain dates, please state so on your order. Use order sheet enclosed in catalogue.

SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED.—We guarantee safe arrival of all plants sent by Express or Parcel Post anywhere in the United States. Advise us at once upon receipt of shipment, if not satisfactory, and we will replace with other stock at once. Claims for damaged stock must be made at once upon receipt of goods.

FREIGHT SHIPMENTS travel at purchaser's risk at all times.

PARCEL POST SHIPMENTS.—Add 10 per cent to amount of bill for local, first, second and third zones; 15 per cent for fourth and fifth zones, and 20 per cent for sixth and seventh zones. We are in St. Louis, Mo., zone.

20,000 Geraniums

20,000 Summer Flowering Tubers, Ferns, Palms, Water Plants, etc.

20,000 Border Plants

General List of Varieties

ABUTILON—Flowering Maple

Savitzki.—Foliage green and white; extensively used for bedding. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

ACALYPHA

Macafeana.—A splendid variegated bedding plant with crimson and bronze mottled foliage. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

ACHYRANTHES

Acuminata.—Bronzy-purple foliage. 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Aurea.—Greenish-yellow foliage, red veins. 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

AGERATUM—Floss Flower

10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Stella Guernsey.—A fine dwarf blue, fine for bedding and borders.

Mont Blanc.—Large flowered white.

ALTERNANTHERA

10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$6.00 per 100.—Bright foliage plants of dwarf habit, much used for carpet bedding.

Aurea Nana.—Bright yellow and green foliage.

Brilliantissima.—Dwarf growing, bright red foliage.

Spectabilis.—Dwarf; bright red foliage.

ALYSSUM—Sweet Alyssum

Little Gem (Carpet of Snow).—The dwarf white variety so much used for edging. 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$6.00 per 100.

AMARYLLIS

Johnsoni.—Very large flowers of vivid scarlet with white stripes. 35 cts. each; \$3.50 per dozen. Started in 6-inch pots, 75 cts. each.

Vittata Hybrids.—Beautiful striped, flaked and feathered varieties, grown for us by specialists. 50 cts. each. Started in 6-inch pots, \$1.00 each.

ANTIRRHINUM—Snap-dragon

10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Daphne.—Soft bluish pink.

Defiance.—Orange or russet-red.

Golden Queen.—Rich, pure yellow.

Firebrand.—Rich, deep red.

Rose Queen.—Rich rose.

Mont Blanc.—Pure white.

ASPARAGUS

Plumosus Nanus.—Fine for single pot plants and indispensable for floral decorations. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each, according to size.

Sprengeri.—Graceful pot plant for house decoration or for hanging baskets. 25 cts., 50 cts. and 75 cts., according to size.

ASPIDISTRA

The Aspidistra is the easiest of all decorative plants to grow well. Give it a loamy soil and



Begonia

plenty of water, and it will ask for nothing more. A useful plant for the veranda in summer, and for hardiness has no equal as a house plant at any season; it will succeed even in a comparatively dark hall where few other plants would live.

Lurida.—Green-leaved. 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1.00 each.

Lurida Variegata.—A pretty variegated form, the foliage being striped with white. 75 cts. and \$1.00 each.

BEGONIA—Flowering Varieties

25 cts. to 75 cts. each.

Popular house plants. Argentea, Guttata, Flambeau, Dewdrop, Metallica, Otto Haeker, Rubra, Warcewice, etc.

Rex Varieties.—Fine pot plants for house decoration, basket and vases.

CANNAS

Prices, unless otherwise noted, in strong plants started in pots, May delivery, 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per doz.; \$10.00 per 100.

Ami Pichon.—Velvet red; 4 to 4½ feet.

Buttercup.—Deep Buttercup yellow, almost pure; very effective; 3 feet.

Crimson Bedder.—Similar to Chas. Henderson, but more robust growth.

Duke of Marlborough.—Deep crimson; 4 to 4½ feet.

Eureka (New).—The past season this variety has again proved itself the best white for all

purposes. Robust growth, about 4 feet. Claimed to be the best white yet introduced. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Florence Vaughan.—Yellow, spotted red. 3 to 3½ feet.

Gustav Gumpfer.—A rich golden yellow, flowers of good size; 3½ to 4 feet. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

The Gem (New).—A very pretty spotted variety. Immense trusses of flowers on upright stems. Color deep cream, dotted and spotted with pale carmine. 4½ feet. 40 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Hungaria.—The ideal pink bedding Canna; flowers large, in good-sized trusses, produced early, freely and continuously. The color is like the Paul Neyron rose. 3½ feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

J. D. Elsie.—Bright vermilion scarlet, overlaid with orange; a fine bedder. 3½ feet.

King Humbert.—The finest bronze leaf Canna in our list. Flowers 6 inches in diameter, brilliant orange scarlet, with bright red markings, foliage broad and massive of a rich coppery-bronze. The best bronze bedding variety. 5 feet.

La France.—Bronze-leaved, deep red salmon, mottled throat. 4 to 4½ feet.

Louisiana (Orchid-Flowering).—Soft, glowing scarlet, with orange throat markings. 6 feet.

Louis Revershon.—Fine dark leaved variety. Flowers very large, of a cochineal-red color. 4½ to 5 feet.

Mrs. A. F. Conard.—A most remarkable variety, with exquisite salmon-pink flowers of largest size in erect and abundantly furnished heads. Freely produced. 4 ft. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Maros.—One of the best white-flowering Cannas. Flowers creamy white are produced very freely. 3½ to 4 feet.

Meteor.—A good bedding variety, robust habit, green foliage and enormous trusses of large, bright blood-red flowers, freely produced. 5 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Millie Berat.—The nearest approach to a pink in a first-class bedder. 4 feet.

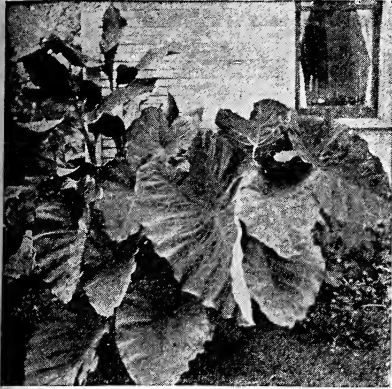
Orange Bedder.—A particularly attractive variety, bright orange with just enough scarlet suffusion to intensify the dazzling mass of color when covered with flowers. Free bloomer. 4 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Queen Charlotte.—Makes a gorgeous display when planted in masses. Color a wide ragged band of yellow, bordering a center of scarlet, suffused carmine. 3½ feet.

Richard Wallace.—As a good, free-flowering yellow Canna of vigorous growth we believe that this variety comes nearer to the ideal than any variety yet offered. Its color is a canary-yellow, with exceptionally large flowers carried well above the foliage. 4½ feet.

Rose Unique.—Rose; 3½ to 4 feet.

Wm. Greisinger.—Full spikes and well-opened flowers of bright yellow, thickly studded with scarlet. The center petal is all red, the lower petals red, broken up throughout by wavy threads of gold. 3 to 4 feet.

**Caladium Esculentum****CALADIUM ESCULENTUM—Elephant's Ear**

A very effective plant for the border or for single specimens and clumps on the lawn. Should be placed in good rich garden soil and should receive plenty of water and fertilizer throughout the summer. Bulbs must be taken up in the fall and kept in a dry, warm place.

	Each	Per 10
Extra size bulbs	\$0.35	\$3.00
First size bulbs	.25	2.00

CALLA LILIES

A well-known plant that requires no description. 15 cts. each.

CINNAMON PLANT

A pretty green-leaved plant, fine for window box or conservatory use. The leaves give a cinnamon scent when being rubbed with the fingers.

	Each
Strong 4-inch pot plants	\$0.25
Strong 5-inch pot plants	.35

COLEUS

Twelve leading sorts. Best plants for carpet bedding and borders for Canna beds. 8 cts. each; 60 cts. per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

CLERODENDRON

Balfouri.—A beautiful greenhouse climber, and admirably suited for house culture, flowering most profusely with bright scarlet flowers, enveloped in a creamy-white calyx. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

CROTONS

Splendid decorative plants for conservatory use or for use in carpet bedding. Fine selection of varieties. 30 cts. to \$1.00, according to size.

CYPERUS—Umbrella Plant

Alternifolius.—A splendid aquatic plant. 15 cts. to 50 cts. each, according to size.

DRACENA

Noted for the odd and beautiful foliage.

Fragrans.—An excellent house plant with broad dark green foliage; grows under the most adverse conditions. 25 cts., 50 cts. and \$1.00 each.

Terminalis.—Rich crimson foliage, marked with pink and white. 50 cts., \$1.00 and \$1.50 each.

DAHLIAS

Emily (Show).—Solferino, with white markings; very large.

Galathea (Cactus).—Medium sized flower, splendid form, delicate soft pink.

Grand Duke Alexis (Quilled).—Large, massive flowers, ivory white with faint tinge of rose at extreme end of petals.

H. Wearing (Cactus).—Pure salmon, bright amber at base of petals; long narrow petals. Model flower.

Libellule (Cactus).—Splendid form, free-flowering, sulphur-yellow, shaded with capucine-red.

Pink Pearl (Cactus).—Mallow-pink at base of petals, shading to white at tips.

Princess Victoria (Show).—Medium size, early and free-flowering. Primrose-yellow. Fine cutting variety.

Rheinkoenig (Cactus).—Giant. Very large, white, splendid form, borne on long stiff stems. Probably the best of the whites. Each, 35 cts., \$3.50 per dozen.

Red Hussar (Show).—Pure cardinal-red.

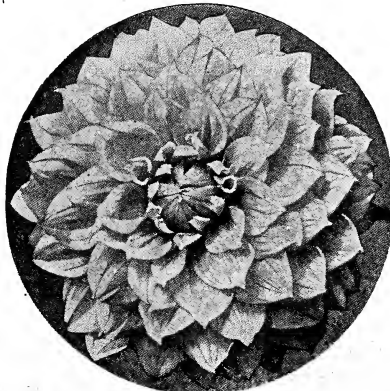
Susan (Show).—Beautiful soft shell-pink, splendid form, early and free-flowering; long stems; splendid for cutting. 30 cts. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

White Swan (Show).—Good, free-flowering white.

Prices, unless otherwise noted, 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

EICHORNIA—Water Hyacinths

Crassipes Major.—A very free-growing and showy floating aquatic, bearing flowers of delicate lilac-rose in trusses like a Hyacinth. Does splendidly outdoors in summer. 15 cts. each, or 2 for 25 cts.

**Dahlia****EUONYMUS**

Kewensis.—New variety, small dark green foliage. A fine rock plant or ground cover. Grows close to the ground, fine under trees where grass will not grow. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

For Radicans Vegeta, see Vines.

FERNS

Nephrolepis Scotti.—Identical to Boston Fern, except that it is more compact and the foliage is smaller; a fine decorative plant. 4-in. pots, 75 cts. each; 5-in. pots, \$1.00 each.

Nephrolepis Bostoniensis (Boston Fern).—A wonderfully healthy, rapid-growing house plant; well known. 4-in. pots, 50 cts. each; 5-in. pots, 75 cts. each.

Nephrolepis Whitmanii (Ostrich Plume Fern). The most valuable plant of this type. The fronds are dense, broad and graceful. 4-in. pots, 50 cts. each; 5-in. pots, 75 cts. each.

FERNS—For Fern Dishes

We have at all times a good supply of the most desirable varieties. 2 1/4 in. pots, \$1.00 per doz.; \$6.00 per 100.

FICUS—Rubber Tree

Elastica.—Best house or table decoration plant. 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1.00, according to size.

GERANIUMS

Our list of geraniums is not a long one, but is made up of the most popular bedding sorts.

Prices except otherwise noted.

	Each	Per 12	Per 100
Strong plants, 4-in. pots	\$0.15	\$1.50	\$10.00
Strong plants, 3-in. pots	.12	1.25	8.00

Alphonse Riccard.—Bright vermilion-scarlet, large florets and trusses; a fine scarlet bedder. Double.

John Doyle.—Semi-double. Blooms in large, round trusses, bright vermilion-scarlet.

Mrs. E. G. Hill.—Beautiful salmon; a fine large flower. One of the best.

Jean Viaud.—Bright clear mauve-pink, very large trusses. Double.

Beacon.—Deep vermilion-scarlet. Single. Exceptional color.

Mme. Recamier.—Beautiful pure white bedder. Double.

S. A. Nutt.—One of the best rich, dark crimson bedders. Double.

Mad. Barney.—Extremely large, double flowers; brilliant rose. A splendid bedding variety.

Heteranthe.—Exceptionally large trusses, semi-double, clear orange-scarlet.

A. H. Trego.—Dazzling crimson-scarlet. Double.

Mad. Sallerai (Dwarf).—Silver-leaved Geranium. Fine for massing or bordering. Leaves small, clear green, edged with pure white; rarely grows over 6 inches high. 8 cts. each; 75 cts. per dozen.

Ivy Leaved.—Fine for baskets or vases, or where a trailing or climbing plant may be desired. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Scented Leaves.—Noted for their scented leaves. We have the rose, lemon and nutmeg. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

GLADIOLUS

We offer this year a "Superb Mixture." This mixture contains select varieties with great diversity in color, ranging through all the shades of red, white, yellow, blue, etc. 50 cts. per dozen, \$4.00 per 100. If wanted by mail add 10 cts. per dozen to cover postage.

**Gladiolus**

HEDERA—Ivy

Strong plants in pots, 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$18.00 per 100, except as noted.

H. Helix (English Ivy).—A familiar evergreen vine, dark green leaves, favors shady locations. The young wood sometimes winter-kills in this section, due to the action of the sun more than the cold. Suitable to cover buildings, rocks, trellis work, graves and as a carpet under trees in places where grass will not grow.

HELIOTROPE

A favorite flower with everyone. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

HIBISCUS

Sinensis.—Single red and pink, double red and pink. Each, according to size, 25 cts., 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1.00.

ISOLEPIS

Gracilis.—A useful plant with graceful, grass-like, dark green drooping foliage, fine for vases, baskets or window garden. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

IVY

German or Parlor Ivy.—A valuable vine for hanging baskets, vases and for conservatory use. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

LANTANAS

15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Well-known useful summer bedding plants; the varieties offered are of dwarf habit.

Alba Perfecta.—The best white.

Comtesse de Biencourt.—A splendid pink.

M. Schmitt.—A fine yellow.

Leo Dex.—A fine red.

LANTANA

Running.—Showy bedding or basket plants. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

LEMON PONDEROSA

This wonderful Lemon is a true everbearing variety. The tree blooms, sets fruit and ripens fruit at the same time. Fruit frequently weighs as much as 4 pounds. Has a thin rind for such large fruit. Very juicy, fine for lemonade and for culinary purposes. Each, \$1.50.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM—California Pink

Dwarf trailing annual plants. Flowers pink; prized for its singular icy foliage. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

MOONFLOWER

Mexican.—The fastest growing climbing annual. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

MYRIOPHULLUM—Parrot's Feather

Proserpinacoides.—Long, trailing stems, clothed with whorls of the most exquisite foliage, as delicate as the cypress vine. An aquatic plant. 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

ORANGE OTAHEITE

A valuable and distinct variety of the Orange family. Suitable for conservatory culture in this climate. Is a dwarf, compact grower, with glossy, deep green foliage; the flowers have a decided odor of the Orange trees of Florida, exceedingly floriferous, producing a wonderful profusion of pure white flowers of delicious fragrance. Plant fruits when only 12 to 15 inches high, and is a beautiful winter-blooming plant for house culture. Strong plants ready to bloom and set fruit—7-inch pots, \$1.50 each.

PALMS

Cocos Weddelliana.—The most graceful of the smaller Palms. Its slender, erect stem is freely furnished with gracefully arching leaves of a rich green. Each

5-in. pots, 18 to 24 in. high. \$1.75

Areca Lutescens.—One of the most graceful and beautiful Palms in cultivation. The foliage is of a bright green with rich, golden-yellow stems.

4 in. pots, 15 to 18 in. high. \$0.75
6-in. pots, 24 to 30 in. high. 1.75
7-in. pots, 36 in. high. 2.00

Kentia Belmoreana.—Of dwarfier habit than **Fosteriana**, but with more spreading leaves. The **Kentias** are the hardiest house plants. They are of slow growth and are less affected by dust and dry atmosphere.

5-in. pots, 15 to 18 in. high. \$1.50
6-in. pots, 24 to 30 in. high. 2.50
7-in. pots, 30 in. high. 4.00

Kentia Fosteriana.—Of taller habit than the **Belmoreana**; somewhat heavier foliage.

4-in. pots, 15 to 18 in. high. \$1.00
6-in. pots, 18 to 24 in. high. 2.00
6-in. pots, 24 to 30 in. high. 3.50

Latania Borbonica (Fan Palm).—Too well known to need description.

4-in. pots, 15 to 18 in. high. \$1.00
6-in. pots, 18 to 20 in. high. 2.00

Pandanus Veitchii (Screw Pine).—One of the best and most attractive decorative plants for the house. The leaves are light green, beautifully marked with stripes of white and gracefully curved.

4-in. pots, 12 to 15 in. high. \$1.00
6-in. pots, 15 to 18 in. high. 2.00

**Petunia****PHILODENDRON or MONSTERA**

Spectabile.—An interesting hothouse plant with large heart-shaped, dark green leaves with light veins. \$1.00 and \$1.50 each.

Giganteum.—Of strong climbing habit, with large deep green foliage; a splendid wall plant for a warm conservatory. \$1.00 each.

PLUMBAGO

Capensis.—Light lavender-blue. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

SALVIA—Scarlet Sage

Zurich.—A splendid dwarf variety, growing about 2 feet high, and is especially valuable on

account of being the earliest to bloom, flowering 10 days in advance of any other sort.

Each Per 12
4-inch pots. \$0.15 \$1.50
3-inch pots. .10 1.00

SANSEVIERA

Zeylanica.—An elegant variegated plant, especially adapted for house decoration, the thick, leathery leaves standing the heat and dust of the house with impunity. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

STEVIA

Variegated.—A variegated form of **Stevia**, foliage white and green. Dwarf habit, used for bordering and carpet bedding. 8 cts. each; 75 cts. per dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

STIGMAPHYLLON

Ciliatum.—One of the prettiest tender climbers in cultivation, with large yellow, orchid-like flowers, produced very freely during the summer months. It is especially adapted for training over the pillar or on the walls of a conservatory, but will do equally well in the open air in summer. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

TRADESCANTIA

Wandering Jew.—Splendid plants for basket and window boxes. Each, according to size, 5 cts. and 10 cts.

TUBEROSES

Each, 4 cts.; 30 cts. per dozen; \$2.00 per 100.

One of the most delightfully fragrant and beautiful of the summer-flowering bulbs. For outdoor planting set bulbs about May 10th to 15th, after danger of frost is over.

Double Pearl.—The best double variety.

Single.—The old-fashioned single.

PETUNIA

Large Flowering, Single Fringed.—Mixed seedlings, ready for delivery May 1st. 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Large Flowering, Double Fringed.—Assorted colors, ready for delivery May 1st. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Single Star Shape.—Each, 8 cts.; per dozen, 60 cts.

VINCA—Vines

Each, according to size, 15 cts., 20 cts. and 25 cts.

Major Variegata.—A popular plant for vases, basket and window boxes; trailing vines.

Major Harrisii.—Habit of growth like the above, excepting that the foliage is green and yellow.

VINCA—Periwinkle

Each, 8 cts.; 60 cts. per dozen; \$4.50 per 100.

A splendid plant for bedding or for borders; grows 18 to 24 inches high; always clean and blooms continuously throughout the summer. Flowers single.

V. Alba.—White.

V. Aurea.—Rose.

V. Aurea Reticulata.—White, with red eye.

VERBENA

We have a nice collection of assorted colors. 8 cts. each; 60 cts. per dozen; \$4.50 per 100.

When you send your order to us you may feel sure that you will receive the very best stock and fair treatment. Our 51 years in business speaks for our dependability.

Instructions on Spraying and When to Apply

Never Spray Trees When in Bloom

Scale Insects

On fruit trees, shrubs, vines, roses, etc.: All trees badly infested should be severely pruned before spraying.

First Application.—Scalecide 1 to 16, lime-sulphur or kerosene emulsion. Use in fall as soon as the leaves drop; we advocate fall spraying for scale insects wherever possible.

Second Application.—Repeat in spring if necessary before leaves appear with Scalecide, kerosene or lime-sulphur.

Third Application.—If spraying has been neglected, trunks and limbs may be washed with 1 part Scalecide to 16 parts water where there is no foliage. The foliage may be sprayed with 1 part Scalecide to 35 parts water in the afternoon of cool, cloudy days.

Nursery Stock

A safe rule would be to dip all trees before planting, in a solution of one part Scalecide to 20 parts water, to insure against scale insects. We use this precaution on all stock purchased by us, from other sources.

Apple Scab, Bitter Rot, Biting Insects

First Application.—When buds begin to swell, Scalecide or lime-sulphur.

Second Application.—Just before flowers open, Bordeaux or lime-sulphur.

Third Application.—As last flowers are falling, Bordeaux and arsenates.

Fourth Application.—10 to 12 days later, Bordeaux and arsenates.

Fifth Application.—10 to 15 days later, Bordeaux.

If bitter rot appears, use Am. Copper Carbonate or Potassium Sulphide every ten days until fruit is picked.

Cabbage Worms, Aphis, Harlequin Bug

First Application.—When insects are first seen, Scalecide, 1 to 40.

Second Application.—10 days later, repeat if not heading.

Third Application.—10 days later, hot water, 130 degrees, if heading.

Fourth Application.—Repeat third when necessary. Plant catch rows of radish or mustard, and spray with strong kerosene emulsion as insects gather.

Currant, Gooseberry—Mildew, Worms, Aphis

First Application.—When leaves appear, Bordeaux.

Second Application.—10 days later, Bordeaux; Hellebore for worms, Quassia and tobacco for aphis.

Third Application.—Repeat second when necessary.

Fourth Application.—Ammoniacal copper carbonate after fruit is one-half grown.

Evergreens—Bag Worms

First Application.—When bag worms first appear, arsenates, 1 pound to 300 gallons of water.

Second Application.—Repeat first if necessary.

Third Application.—If worms persist until wood is ripe and weather is dry, add more arsenates. Pick bags containing eggs in winter. To tell when worms hatch, hang bags containing eggs in bottle, with bits of colored cloth.

GRAPE—Fungous Diseases, Biting Insects

First Application.—When buds begin to swell, Bordeaux.

Second Application.—Before flowers open, Bordeaux and arsenates.

Third Application.—When flowers have fallen, repeat second.

Fourth Application.—10 to 14 days later, Bordeaux.

If rot appears after fruit is half grown, use Am. Copper Sulphate.

Sacking bunches in manila sacks gives finer specimens for show table.

NURSERY STOCK—Fungous Diseases, Bag Worm and May Beetle

First Application.—When buds begin to swell, Bordeaux.

Second Application.—When leaves appear, Bordeaux and arsenates.

Repeat second every 14 days if necessary. Cut out and burn fire blight if it appears.

PEACH, NECTARINE, APRICOT—Fungous Diseases

First Application.—When buds begin to swell, Bordeaux.

Second Application.—Just before flowers open, Bordeaux.

Third Application.—When flowers have fallen, Bordeaux. Arsenates may be added to Bordeaux for curculio.

Ten days later repeat third. Am. Copper Carbonate every ten days for rot, after peaches are nearly grown. Jar trees for curculio during early morning or evening after fruit sets.

PEAR—Leaf Blight, Scab, Biting Insects

First Application.—When buds begin to swell, Bordeaux.

Second Application.—Just before flowers open, Bordeaux.

Third Application.—When flowers have fallen, Bordeaux and arsenates.

Ten to 14 days later, repeat third. Ten to 14 days later, Bordeaux.

Cut out and burn fire blight if it appears.

PLUM—Fungous Diseases and Curculio

First Application.—When buds begin to swell, Bordeaux.

Second Application.—Just before flowers open, Bordeaux and arsenates.

Third Application.—When flowers have fallen, Bordeaux and arsenates.

Ten to 14 days later, repeat third. Ten to 14 days later, repeat third.

Jar trees for curculio morning or evening after fruit sets. Am. Copper Carbonate solution every week from full size until gathered.

POTATO—Scab, Blight, Beetles

First Application.—Soak seed for scab in corrosive sublimate solution, 2 oz. to 16 gals. water for 1½ hours.

Second Application.—When beetles appear, arsenates.

Third Application.—When vines are one-half grown, Bordeaux; arsenates for beetles.

Ten to 14 days later, repeat third. Ten to 14 days later, repeat third.

QUINCE—Fungous Diseases, Biting Insects

First Application.—When buds begin to swell, Bordeaux.

Second Application.—When fruit has set, Bordeaux and arsenates.

Two weeks later, Bordeaux. Two weeks later, Bordeaux.

Repeat in two weeks, if necessary. If rot appears at time of ripening, spray with Am. Copper Carbonate solution. Destroy all decayed fruit.

RASPBERRY, BLACKBERRY, DEWBERRY—Fungous Diseases

First Application.—When buds begin to swell, Bordeaux.

Second Application.—When leaves are opening, Bordeaux. Cut out all rusted leaves.

Third Application.—Two weeks later, repeat second application.

Fourth Application.—Before fruit is full size, Am. Copper Carbonate solution.

Fifth Application.—After fruiting, Bordeaux. Spray frequently with Bordeaux for fungous diseases that appear after fruit is gathered.

ROSE—Fungous Diseases, Slugs

First Application.—When leaves appear, Am. Copper Carbonate.

Second Application.—If slugs appear, Hellebore.

Third Application.—If fungi appear, repeat first application. If slugs appear, repeat second application.

Strawberry Rust

First Application.—When flowers first begin to open, Bordeaux.

Second Application.—When first fruit sets, repeat first application.

Third Application.—Before fruit ripens, Am. Copper Carbonate.

Fourth Application.—When last fruit is harvested, Bordeaux.

Fifth Application.—Repeat fourth application if necessary.

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Bleeding Heart	52	Elaeagnus	52	Periwinkle.	57	Sycamore	26
Blue Bells.	55	Elephant Ear.	39	Periploca.	39	Symphoricarpus	36
Blue Fescue.	53	Elm.	28-29	Persimmon.	12	Syringa	34-36-37
Bocconia	50	Elymus.	52	Pea Perennial.	54	"T"	
Boltonia	50	Empress Tree.	26	Pea Tree.	24	Tamarisk	37
Boston Ivy	38	English Daisy.	50	Persica.	26	Tamarix.	37
Boxwood	42	Erianthus.	52	Petunia	60	Taxodium.	28
Bramble	35	Eucalyptus.	52-53	Penstemon	55	Thalictrum.	57
Broussonetia.	23	Eupatorium.	24-32-38-59	Phalaris	53	Thorn	24
Buckthorne.	34	Euphorbia.	52	Philadelphus.	60	Thrift	50
Buddleia	33	Evening Primrose.	55	Philodendron	34	Thuya.	41-42
Bush Clover.	33	Exochorda	32	Phlox, Hardy.	60	Tilia	58
Butterfly Bush	50	"F"		Physocarpus.	34	Torch Lily.	27
Butterfly Weed.	50	False Chamomine	50	Physostegia	56	Tradescantia	60
Butternut.	12	Flase Dragon Head.	56	Picea.	40-41	Tree of Heaven	23
Button Bush	31	False Indigo	30-50	Pine	41	Trefoil.	34
"C"		Ferns.	53	Pinks, Hardy	51-52	Tritoma.	57
Caladium	59	Ferns, tender	53	Pinus.	41	Trollius	57
California Pink	59	Festuca.	53	Plantain Lily.	52	Trumpet Vine	38
Calla	59	Ficus	59	Platanus.	26	Tsuga	42
Callirhoe	50	Filberts	12-31	Platycedon.	56	Tuberoses	60
Caltha	50	Fire Bush	31	Plum.	10-11	"U"	
Calycanthus.	30	Fir.	40-41	Plumbago.	56-60	Ulmus.	28-29
Campanula	50	Flame Flower.	57	Plume Poppy.	50	Umbrella Plant	59
Campion	55	Floss Flower	58	Polygonum.	56	"V"	
Candytuft.	58	Foxglove	52	Poplar.	26	Varnish Tree.	25
Canna	24	Forsythia.	53	Populus	26	Verberna.	60
Caragana	55	Lobelia	52	Poppy	55	Veronica.	57
Cardinal Flower.	30	Lonicera.	24-29	Primrose	56	Viburnum.	37
Caroline Alspice.	30	Loose-strife.	55	Primula	56	Vinca	57-60
Caryopteris	30-31	Lupin.	55	Privet.	33-34	Vitex	37
Castanea	24	Lupinus.	55	Prunus.	27-29	Virginia Creeper	38
Catalpa.	31	Lycynis	55	Pseudotsuga.	41	"W"	
Ceanothus.	40	Lycium	39	Ptelea.	34	Walnut	12-13-25
Cedar.	38	Lysimachia.	55	Pueraria	39	Wandering Jew	60
Celastrus	24	Magnolia.	26	Purple Cone Flower	57	Water Hyacinth.	59
Celtis.	51	Mahonia.	42	Pyrethrum.	56	Weigelia	37
Centaura	31	Maiden Hair Tree.	25	"Q"		White Fringe	24
Cephalanthus.	51	Malus	26	Quercus.	27	White Kerria	34
Cerasus.	24	Mallow	53	"R"		Willow	28-29
Cercidiphyllum	24	Mallow Marvls	53	Ragged Robin	55	Windflower	49
Cercis.	24	Maple	22	Ranunculus	55	Winterberry.	33
Chaste Tree.	37	Maple, Flowering	58	Raspberry.	14	Wisteria.	39
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Chestnut.	12-22-24	Matrimony Vine	39	Rhododendron.	42	Yarrow	48
Chestnut, Chinese.	37	Meadow Rue	57	Rhodotybus.	34	Yucca	57
Chilian Lily.	49			Rhubarb.	19	"Z"	
Chinese Chestnut	37					Zebra Grass	53

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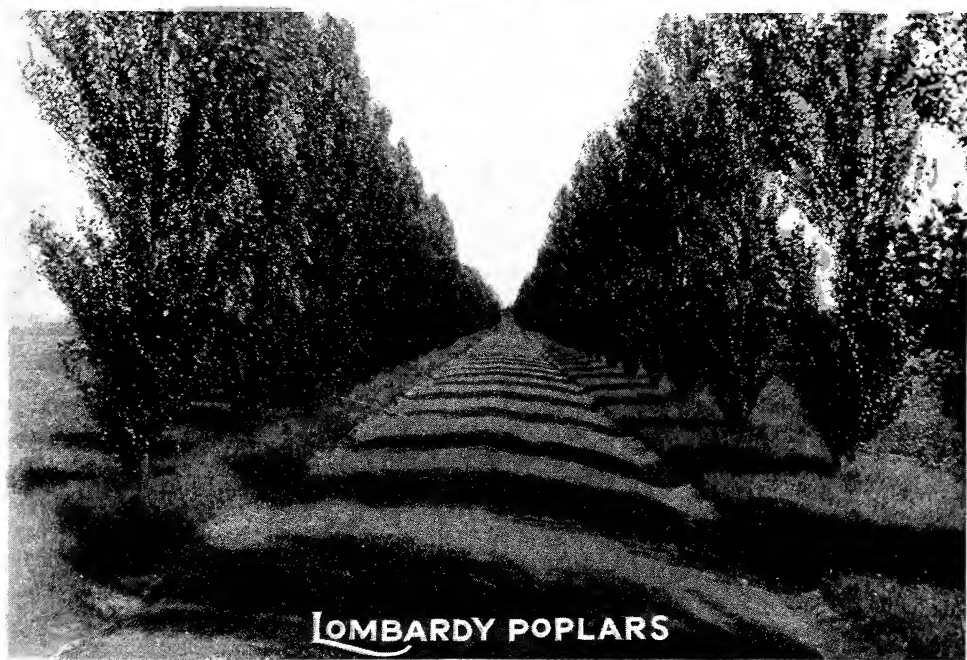
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